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NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established June, 1878, and is now in its one hundred and sixtieth year. It is the oldest newspaper in the Union and, with less than half a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto weekly of forty-eight columns filled with interesting reading—editorial, state, local and general news, well selected miscellany and valuable farmers' and household departments. Reaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising is very valuable to business men.

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Local Matters.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN

The board of aldermen had a long and busy session at its weekly meeting on Thursday evening, there being a large list of various kinds of business. Bids were opened and contracts awarded for various articles, and there were long discussions upon some topics.

A proposition to install a short stretch of sewer in Arnold avenue provoked a discussion and a division of the board. There seemed to be no money in the sewer appropriation to cover this expenditure, but it was suggested by Alderman Kirby that the amount might be taken from the allowance for repairs. The proposition was finally voted down three to two.

[The Boy Scouts asked permission to plant two trees on the Vanderbilt Circle as a memorial to the late President Roosevelt, and the Recreation Commissioner wanted to plant a tree on the City Hall lawn. These requests were referred to a committee, after Alderman Williams had stated his objection to having a large tree too near the City Hall on account of the dampness that might affect the records.]

Bids were opened for a long list of supplies for the fire department, but before opening them it was voted to strike out the item for tires and secure new bids, because of the fact that a drop in price had been announced since the bids were prepared. Bids were opened for printing the City Documents and Tax Lists and the contract was awarded to the Mercury Publishing Company, the lowest bidder. Before the bids were opened, Alderman Hughes called attention to the fact that all department reports were not yet in the hands of the City Clerk, and suggested that the bids be returned until such times as all reports are ready. It was thought that the contractor might go ahead with the preliminary work and that the outstanding reports would be ready by the time that section of the book should be reached.

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The resignation of Captain Eugene S. Hughes from the Newport Fire Department was accepted with regret and a resolution expressing the appreciation of the board for his long and valuable service was adopted. A resolution was also adopted upon the death of the Harbor Master, Captain Thomas Shea, and ordered spread upon the records.

The question of leasing a landing place at the City wharf to the Company operating the Block Island steamer was referred to a committee to draw up a suitable lease, at a price of \$100 a month, the Company to have the privilege of erecting a shed and platform on the wharf.

A claim for damages from Russell Toomey was referred to a committee consisting of Aldermen Kirby and Williams and the city solicitor. The petitioner claimed that his automobile was struck by the car of Chief Tobin which was being driven by a patrolman.

Children and matches were responsible for a fire in the home of Mrs. Della Colling off lower Thames street Thursday forenoon, the department responding in answer to an alarm from box 51. It looked serious for a few minutes, but the department was able to dispose of the flames in a short time. The loss will not be extensive.

Mr. Joseph Boyer has returned from the South and is on duty as swimming master at the Spouting Rock Beach as usual.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

The School Committee had a busy session at its regular monthly meeting Monday evening and after considerable discussion approved the selection of the Hoppin land on Broadway and Vernon avenue as the site for the proposed new school building in the northern section of the city.

The report of Superintendent Lull contained the following items:

Total enrolment 4172, average number belonging 3702.4, average number attending 3455.9, per cent. of attendance 91.8, cases of tardiness 369, cases of dismissal before the end of a session 72. Enrolment in Rogers 648, or 12 more than the largest record of any June. The total enrolment is 260 more than last September.

Board of Health

Since the last meeting eight cases of scarlet fever and one of diphtheria have been reported. These ill have caused the exclusion of 16 other pupils.

Dr. Jacoby, with the assistance of the school nurse, has made his annual examination of eyes and ears.

State Appropriations

The annual statement of the apportionment of the school fund, based on the school census of January, has been received. The total census of the state by which the \$67,800 is divided is 121,261. This gives a quotient of 55.9995 cents per capita. At this rate Newport receives \$3,128.13. In addition the city receives \$100 per school up to 25—or \$1,500.

Teachers' Retirement Fund

Mr. Edwin S. Burdick has made his final statement for the Southwick estate. By it this fund receives \$2,234. This is both an unexpected and a very much needed addition to the fund, as the retirement annuities have exceeded the income.

The proposition to change a wall in the Rogers High School to give additional accommodations for the gymnasium provoked considerable discussion. Mr. Bacheller presented an estimate of \$400 for the work, but Mr. Clarke said it could be done for \$200. This also brought up the necessity for other repairs to the building and the question of money available, and the whole subject was referred to the committee on buildings.

A special committee reported on the lunches served at the Rogers High School, finding conditions generally satisfactory. Mr. Harvey and Mr. Clarke thought further investigation needed and it was referred back to the committee.

A petition from a number of teachers for an increase in pay was referred to the committee on teachers, to consider the subject as a whole and not limit it to the petitioners only.

A discussion as to the site for the proposed new school building followed, and the Hoppin land, with a frontage on Broadway and Vernon avenue was finally approved. The proposition to build an addition to the Rogers High School was referred to the representative council committee on school facilities.

Dr. W. A. Gilbert, Secretary Boston Chamber of Commerce of Boston, Mass., and Chairman of the Regional Milk Commission, has been secured by the N. C. F. B. as a speaker for the Educational Milk Week in Newport. Dr. Gilbert, as Chairman of the Regional Milk Commission, has spent considerable time in studying the cost of production and distribution of milk and its value in the daily menu of the American family. His talk should be of interest to every person in the city.

A deckhand named Albert Brown fell overboard from the tug Charles McWilliams in Newport harbor during the early part of the week, and was probably drowned. A search was made for his body, but it was not found. The accident occurred while the tug was picking up barges in the lower part of the harbor, and no official report was made to the police here.

The annual inspection of Washington Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templars, will take place on Wednesday evening next, being preceded by a dinner. Eminent Sir Norris G. Abbott of Providence will be the inspecting officer and will have a large suite.

Mr. Frank M. Wheeler has sufficiently improved after his operation at the Newport Hospital to be able to ride out this week, and was warmly greeted by the many friends who saw him. He is still under treatment at the Hospital.

The weekly exhibition drills at the Naval Training Station have been resumed for the summer, the first having been given last Wednesday. They will doubtless prove as popular as ever.

Some of the painters of the city are on strike, in an effort to obtain 75 cents per hour.

INSURANCE INSPECTORS HERE

Representatives of the New England Fire Underwriters have been in Newport this week looking over the situation. As usual, they are condemning everything in sight as a preliminary to putting on an increase of fire insurance rates. Newport has spent immense sums of money to bring about such improvements as would secure a reasonable rate for the property in the city, but instead of reduction of rates the tendency has been to increase them every time. It was stated that when the reorganization of the fire department was effected the rates would go down, but the reduction was a will-o-the-wisp which failed to materialize.

If any city in the country has been made the goat for fire insurance that place is Newport. If there was any way of compiling a statement of receipts of the insurance companies from premiums on Newport property and then deducting the small amounts paid for fire losses, the net profits to the companies would be astounding and would undoubtedly be enough to pay all fire losses in Newport for the next one hundred years.

N. E. O. P.

The annual session of the Supreme Lodge, New England Order of Protection, was held in Boston on Tuesday. There was a full representation present from the six New England states. The membership in these six states is now 26,542, divided as follows: Maine 3168, New Hampshire 1505, Vermont 1237, Massachusetts 13,030, Rhode Island 1555, and Connecticut 6047, carrying an insurance of \$30,968,500. In the past year there were 671 deaths calling for the payment of \$912,800. The reserve funds of the Order now amount to over \$600,000, of which something like \$200,000 is in government bonds. The newly-elected officers are Supreme Warden Judge H. William Scott of Vermont, Supreme Vice Warden George E. Howe of Worcester, Supreme Secretary Daniel M. Frye of Massachusetts and Supreme Treasurer John P. Sanborn of Newport.

The Providence Steamfitters Union does not seem disposed to let go of the Coddington Point job, in spite of the fact that the United States Government has ordered that the Newport Union shall have charge. The controversy still continues with the result that the work is held up. It is understood that the National headquarters upholds the contention of the Providence Union. Such a controversy, where no question of hours or wages is involved, is a poor commentary on unionism and does not tend to help the cause. If an outside organization can come in here and say that local men shall not be employed on a Newport job as long as there are Providence men who want work, it is time to call a halt.

Mr. Ralph C. Gunther, who has been connected with the War Camp Community Service in Newport for several months, has been ordered to New York, where he will have a more important position in the same line of work. Mr. Gunther has made many friends in Newport, having taken an active part in the management of the Community Playhouse, and having appeared in a number of the plays there as well as at the Unity Club. He will be greatly missed in the local institution.

It is announced that the Bay State Street Railway Company has paid the bill of Simpson Brothers Corporation for its proportional part of the cost of laying the wooden block pavement on Carroll avenue. Some time ago the Corporation reported to the board of aldermen that the bill had not been paid, and requested the city to pay it and collect from the Railway Company. The matter now appears to be closed, without establishing any bad precedent.

Miss Harriet E. Thomas, who has been secretary of the Charity Organization Society of Newport for a number of years, is considering a proposition that has been made her to accept a position along somewhat similar lines in a larger New England city.

As was expected, Newport exceeded its quota on the Victory Loan Drive which closed last week. This drive was less spectacular in some respects than some of its predecessors, but the pecuniary value of the bonds was of great help in floating the loan.

The upsetting of an oil stove in a house on White street was the cause of the sounding of a still alarm Sunday morning, closely followed by box 14. The damage was not serious and the recall was quickly sounded.

CAPTAIN THOMAS SHEA

The tragic death of the veteran harbor master, Captain Thomas Shea, last Saturday night brought a pang to many a heart, not only in Newport, but in many widely scattered places outside. Captain Tom was a prince of good fellows, in all of the best and none of the worst that the word implies. A warmer heart never beat in the bosom of a human being. He numbered his friends by the thousand all over this broad land, from the wealthiest dilettante multimillionaire to the poorest of the boys along the water front. By all he was beloved; nor would he do a favor quicker for the rich man than for the poor, but was ever ready to lend a helping hand wherever it was needed without thought of reward for himself.

He had served his country faithfully in at least two wars, even though he did not bear a musket at the front. The priceless Government establishments in Narragansett Bay had no more vigilant guardian than he during both the Spanish and the German wars, and there is not the slightest doubt but that he would have tackled any hostile war vessel single-handed had the opportunity occurred. He had stood lonely vigil through many a night of storm in his staunch little motor-boat when other defenders of the harbor had been driven to seek refuge within the harbor. He faithfully guarded the submarine nets and mine fields in sunshine and storm and piloted hundreds of friendly vessels through the danger places in safety. His work was not spectacular to the casual onlooker, but to the man in authority the knowledge that Captain Tom was on duty was a constant assurance of safety.

The body of Captain Shea was found on the bottom of the harbor last Sunday morning, near the wharf where he had spent his life. None saw the accident that terminated in his death, and the details can be furnished only by more or less conjecture. He had been in Bristol Saturday afternoon, making the trip in his launch, the Defender. Sunday morning he had not appeared at his home and Mrs. Shea made inquiries as to whether he had left Bristol, as the previous night had been a stormy one. Mr. J. K. Sullivan and Captain Bezanon of Commodore James' yacht Aloha made an investigation and finally found the body on the bottom near the launch, which had been secured to her landing place. It appeared from careful investigation that Captain Shea had returned in the early evening and went to his house during the temporary absence of his family, later returning to his boat for some reason. There he went overboard, possibly as the result of a slip, but more probably on account of an attack of dizziness from which he had suffered occasionally. Perhaps he was unconscious when he struck the water, but he had never learned to swim in spite of his lifetime as a boatman. Medical Examiner Sherman pronounced death due to accidental drowning and the remains were removed to his home.

Captain Shea was born in Newport something more than seventy years ago. His father was a boatman, and he took naturally to the water, to which he had devoted his life. He was one of the many cat-boatmen who made their headquarters at Bannister's wharf in the old days, and of whom he was the last survivor. For many years he kept the two cat boats, Alice and Carrie, in commission, and finally added the motor launch Defender to his fleet, and in late years spent most of his time in the motor craft. In this he would go anywhere under almost unbelievable conditions. As a boatman he was regarded as the most reliable and efficient that ever navigated the waters of the coast. For many years he had taught the youths and ladies of the summer families to handle their own boats, and had piloted the fathers on many a fishing excursion. He never had a serious accident while out with a pleasure party and would never take unnecessary hazards upon those conditions, but when called upon to go alone into any danger he never hesitated. He had been instrumental in saving lives many times and had rescued much valuable property.

As a sportsman Captain Tom was unequalled. He loved to fish and shoot, although as his age advanced he had been able to enjoy little of the latter sport. In the days of cat-boat racing in the lower bay he was in his element. The writer well remembers the late summer afternoons spent in the old "Rainbow" with Captain Tom at the tiller, his son Tommy at the sheet, Billy Boyd bailing the water that came through the seams and over the side, while the rest of the crew was spread out to windward as ballast, but in spite of her age and handicaps the Rainbow was always first

to cross the finish line. "Tommy" died many years ago; "Jack" Shea, Captain Tom's brother and right hand man, followed a few years since, and now Captain Tom is no more. He will be missed, but if ever a man deserved his reward in the hereafter Captain Tom will get his.

THE ANN STREET PIER

The neighborhood of the temporary postoffice on lower Thames street presents a somewhat deserted appearance these days in great contrast to the hive of activity of last summer when the Material Section of the Naval Reserve Force, which was located in the State Armory and the former Newport Engineering Works, gave employment to thousands of men. Last year the restaurants in that section enjoyed an immense business. One of them is now closed, and the other finds business very quiet.

The Material Section will be entirely closed within a very short time, the only reason for its continuance with the reduced force being to clean up the property and restore everything to its pre-war condition. The Ann street pier, which was used by the Government during the war, is to be turned back to the city very shortly, but it is in such condition that it is regarded as unsafe for public use and the board of aldermen have ordered it closed pending repairs. It was the understanding when the Government took it over that it would be turned back in good condition, so it is probable that the work of restoration will be done by the Public Works department of the Naval Training Station. The expense of repairs, if done by the city, is estimated at several thousand dollars.

"A PAIR OF SIXES"

The attraction at the Community Playhouse this week is the screamingly funny farce, entitled "A Pair of Sixes," a production that is full of ginger from start to finish and which is excellently put on by the very capable cast which includes a number of new players. Under the direction of Mr. Glenister, the play is finely staged and moves rapidly and smoothly.

Mr. Sullivan, the new leading man, has made good in this, his second appearance on the Community stage, and proves to be a very valuable addition to the company. Miss Rizer is excellent as the cockney maid and again shows her versatility. Among the new members of the cast are Mrs. Henry C. Bowler, Mrs. Jack Flynn, Ensign B. H. Kinnicut, I. Wallace Barker, and A. Hartley G. Ward. All do themselves credit.

Miss Dorothy Straub, Dr. Mott and Chaplain Nichols, who have all appeared at the Playhouse several times in the past with excellent satisfaction, are well cast for this production and their work is thoroughly in keeping with their previous efforts.

"A Pair of Sixes" has other aspirations than to amuse, and in this it reaches its goal splendidly. It is a farce that causes complete relaxation and cannot fail to bring hearty laughter.

The big Salvation Army drive starts next week. There is no organization has acquitted itself in the war work with greater glory than the Salvation Army. There has never been a breath of scandal about this organization and the soldiers from the front have been unstinted in their praise of the splendid, self-sacrificing efforts of the workers. Newport should go over the top on this drive without a question.

PORTSMOUTH.

(From our regular correspondent)

Town Council

The monthly meeting of the town council and court of probate was held in the town hall Monday afternoon, with all the members present.

The committee appointed to confer with Mrs. Leticia Freeborn as to the water flowing on her land reported that he investigated the premises immediately after a heavy rain and found all the water, both wash and natural stream, flowing freely on to the land. The committee believes that if the dam built to keep the natural stream in its course was lowered six inches, more or less, it would still serve its purpose. The committee also believes that the gutter below the bridge should be graded to allow surplus water to flow down to the Seaconnet River, which now it cannot do.

The contract for oiling the roads was awarded to the Standard Oil Company, and William T. H. Sewle was appointed a committee to superintend the work.

William B. Anthony was appointed a committee to examine the records in regard to the sale of Harriet Levenseller's estate.

Consideration of the report of the commission appointed to widen Park avenue was continued.

A statement of damage done by dogs to geese belonging to William Boyd amounting to \$6.90 was re-

ceived and ordered paid according to law. A number of petitions for various licenses were acted upon.

The health officer when having cards printed for use in contagious diseases, was directed to add a penalty not to exceed \$25 for destroying said cards.

The report of the committee appointed to ascertain the mileage in highway districts showed District No. 1, 4 5-10 miles; District No. 2, 4 1-10 miles; No. 3, 5 1-10 miles; No. 4, 4 4-10 miles.

James F. Sherman was appointed a committee to improve the grounds at the town hall.

A large number of bills were received and ordered paid.

Court of Probate

In probate court, the petition of Annie L. Hall, guardian of Annie A. Marjorie A. and Berkeley B. Hall, for leave to sell her wards' interest in certain real estate, was allowed.

The petition of Leon Lemay, administrator of the estate of Oliver Lemay, for a license to sell certain real estate, was allowed.

Inventories of the estates of Job Sowie and Oliver Lemay were allowed and ordered recorded.

The first and final account of John H. Spooner, administrator of the estate of Samuel C. Spooner, was examined.

The petition of Fanny Buttencourt to be appointed administratrix of the estate of John Buttencourt, was allowed, bond \$500, George L. Sisson appraiser.

The petition of Isabella L. Tallman and Ray B. Tallman, that Ray B. Tallman be appointed guardian of Charlotte A. Sisson, was referred to June 9th.

Mrs. Oliver G. Hicks has returned from a visit to her daughter, Mrs. George Hollister of Hartford, Conn.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter J. Malone have been to Gales Ferry, Conn., to visit Mr. and Mrs. Richard Chase. They spent the week-end with their daughter, Miss Edna Malone, of New London, Conn.

Mrs. Clarence Pierce entertained a few friends recently in honor of her birthday. She received many pretty gifts.

Chief Yeoman Floyd Austin, U. S. N., has been visiting his father, Mr. John Austin of Glen street.

A party of relatives gave Mrs. Charles G. Clarke a pleasant surprise when they gathered at her home to celebrate her birthday. All enjoyed a social evening with general singing. Refreshments were served. Mrs. Arthur O. Smith planned the party.

Mr. and Mrs. Keog and family, who have been living on Willow Lane, have moved into Mr. Henry C. Anthony's cottage on Dexter street.

Mr. Robert Downing has gone to Cleveland, Ohio, on a business trip.

Mrs. Everett P. Smith and her two daughters, Cornelia and Dorothy, who have been spending several weeks at Willow Brook, are now at St. Mary's Rectory.

The Boy Scouts who were soliciting subscriptions to the Liberty Loan reported that they had secured subscriptions amounting to \$1100.

Miss Elizabeth Frances Sherman of Providence has been visiting her father, Mr. Gardner T. Sherman. Mr. Sherman has also been entertaining his granddaughter, Miss Ruth Bailey of New Bedford.

A meeting of the Union Cemetery Corporation was called to meet at the home of the treasurer, Mr. Herbert E. Chase on Monday evening. On account of the unpleasant weather, not enough members were present to transact business, so the meeting was postponed until next Monday evening at the same place, when officers will be elected and other business will be transacted.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Laucks, who since their marriage have made their home with the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew C. Walker, have begun housekeeping in Fall River.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union met with the president, Mrs. Eunice A. Green and the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of the Friends' church met with the Temperance Union. There was a large attendance and much work was accomplished during the afternoon. In the evening supper was served and later there was a program in the north following assisted: Miss Edna Norbury, Miss Alice Marz, Mr. Daniel Hatfield, Miss Lillian Rohange, Mrs. Warren R. Sherman, Mrs. Charles Carr, Jr., Mrs. Alonzo E. Borden, Mrs. William H. Chase, Jr., Miss Ada Truett and Mr. Edwin Laucks.

Mrs. Robert Duane entertained the Epworth League at her home on Tuesday evening. The evening was spent socially with music and games. Refreshments were served.

St. Paul's Guild met Tuesday at St. Paul's Guild House. Mrs. Walter Brinkman was the hostess. The afternoon was spent in sewing and there were readings and some music.

Mrs. Minot A. Steele, who has been visiting relatives in Haverhill, Mass., has returned to her home here.

Mrs. H. Chester Hedley, who has been seriously ill at the Newport Hospital, is somewhat better.

News has been received of the safe arrival in Ireland of Rev. Christopher Rooney. He is well and had a pleasant trip.

Lieutenant Raymond Ayler, of the 34th Artillery, who has been in Brest, France, has received his discharge from Camp Upton and has returned to the home of his father, Mr. Edward B. Ayler of Freeborn street.

Colonel William Barton Chapter, D. A. R., gave a whist party at the Chapter House on Monday afternoon. Mrs. Oliver G. Hicks won the prize, a bonbon dish. Light refreshments were served.

GREEN FANCY

By GEORGE BARR McCUTCHEON

Author of "GRAUSTARK," "THE HOLLOW OF HER HAND," "THE PRINCE OF GRAUSTARK," ETC.

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CHAPTER XI.

Mr. Sprouse Abandons Literature at an Early Hour in the Morning.

After thrashing about in his bed for seven sleepless hours, Barnes arose and gloomily breakfasted alone. He was not discouraged over his failure to arrive at anything tangible in the shape of a plan of action. It was inconceivable that he should not be able in very short order to bring about the release of the fair guest of Green Fancy. There was not the slightest doubt in his mind that international affairs of considerable importance were involved and that the agents operating at Green Fancy were under definite orders.

Mr. Sprouse came into the dining room as he was taking his last swallow of coffee.

"Ah, good morning," was the bland little man's greeting. "Up with the lark, I see. Mind if I sit down here and have my eggs?" He pulled out a chair opposite Barnes and coolly sat down at the table.

"You can't sell me a set of Dickens at this hour of the day," said Barnes sourly. "Besides, I've finished my breakfast. Keep your seat." He started to rise.

"Sit down," said Sprouse quietly. "Something in the man's voice and manner struck Barnes as oddly compelling. He hesitated a second and then resumed his seat. 'I've been investigating you, Mr. Barnes,' said the little man, unsmilingly. 'Don't get sore. There are a lot of things that you don't know, and one of them is that I don't sell books for a living. It's something of a side line with me.' He leaned forward. 'I shall be quite frank with you, sir. I am a secret service man. Yesterday I went through your effects upstairs, and last night I took the liberty of spying upon you, so to speak, while you were a guest at Green Fancy.'

"The deuce you say!" cried Barnes. "We will get right down to tactics," said Sprouse. "My government—which isn't yours, by the way—sent me up here five weeks ago on a certain undertaking. I am supposed to find out what is hatching up at Green Fancy. Having satisfied myself that you are not connected with the gang up there I cheerfully place myself in your hands, Mr. Barnes. You were at Green Fancy last night. So was I. You had an advantage over me, however, for you were on the inside and I was not."

"Confound your impudence!" cried Sprouse. "One of my purposes in revealing myself to you, Mr. Barnes, is to warn you to steer clear of that crowd. You may find yourself in exceedingly hot water later on if you don't. Another purpose, and the real one, is to secure, if possible, your co-operation in beating the game up there. You can help me, and in helping me you may be instrumental in righting one of the gravest wrongs the world has ever known."

"Will you be good enough, Mr. Sprouse, to tell me just what you are trying to get at? I know nothing whatever against Mr. Curtis and his friends. You assume a great deal—" "Excuse me, Mr. Barnes. I'll admit that you don't know anything against them, but you suspect a whole lot. To begin with, you suspect that two men were shot to death because they were in wrong with someone at Green Fancy. Now I could tell you who these two men really were and why they were shot. But I shan't do anything of the sort—at least not at present."

Barnes was impressed. "Perhaps you will condescend to tell me who you are, Mr. Sprouse. I am very much in the dark."

"I am a special agent—but not a spy, sir—of a government that is friendly to yours. I am known in Washington. My credentials are not to be questioned. At present it would be unwise for me to reveal the name of my government. I dare say if I can afford to trust you, Mr. Barnes, you can afford to trust me. There is too much at stake for me to take the slightest chance with any man. I am ready to chance you, sir, if you will do the same by me."

"Well," began Barnes deliberately. "I guess you will have to take a chance with me, Mr. Sprouse, for I refuse to commit myself until I know exactly what you are up to."

"In the first place, Mr. Barnes," said Sprouse, salting his eggs, "you have been thinking that I was sent down from Green Fancy to spy on you. Isn't that so?"

"I am answering no questions, Mr. Sprouse."

"You were wrong," said Sprouse, as if Barnes had answered in the affirmative. "I am working on my own. You may have observed that I did not accompany the sheriff's posse today. I was up in Hornville getting the final word from New York that you were on the level. I telephoned to New York. Eleven dollars and sixty cents. You were under suspicion until I hung up the receiver, I may say."

"Jones has been talking to you," said Barnes. "But you said a moment ago that you were up at Green Fancy last night. Not by invitation, I take me."

"I invited myself," said Sprouse succinctly. "Are you inclined to favor my proposition?"

"You haven't made one."

"By suggestion, Mr. Barnes. It is quite impossible for me to get inside that house. You appear to have the entrée. You are working in the dark, guessing at everything. I am guessing at nothing. By combining forces we should bring this thing to a head, and—"

"Just a moment. You expect me to abuse the hospitality of—"

"I shall have to speak plainly, I see." He leaned forward, fixing Barnes with a pair of steady, earnest eyes. "Six months ago a certain royal house in Europe was despoiled of its jewels, its privy seal, its most precious state documents and its charter. They have been traced to the United States. I am here to recover them. That is the foundation of my story, Mr. Barnes."

"Without divulging the name of the house I will say that its sympathies have been from the outset friendly to the entente allies—especially with France. There are two branches of the ruling family, one in power, the other practically in exile. The state is a small one, but its integrity is of the highest. Its sons and daughters have married into the royal families of nearly all of the great nations of the continent. The present—or I should say, the late ruler, for he died on a field of battle not many months ago, had no direct heir. He was young and unmarried. I am not permitted to state with what army he was fighting, nor on which front he



"Six Months Ago a Royal House Was Despoiled of Its Crown Jewels, Seal and Charter."

was killed. It is only necessary to say that his little state was gobbled up by the Teutonic allies. The branch of the family mentioned as being in exile lent its support to the cause of Germany, not for moral reasons but in the hope and with the understanding, I am to believe, that the crown jewels would be the reward. The direct heir to the crown is a cousin of the late prince. He is now a prisoner of war in Austria. Other members of the family are held by the Bulgarians as prisoners of war. It is not stretching the imagination very far to picture them as already dead and out of the way. At the close of the war, if Germany is victorious, the crown will be placed upon the head of the pretender branch. Are you following me?"

"Yes," said Barnes, his nerves tingling. He was beginning to see a great light.

"Almost under the noses of the forces left by the Teutonic allies to hold the invaded territory the crown jewels, charter and so forth, heretofore mentioned, are surreptitiously removed from the palace and spirited away by persons loyal to the ruling branch of the family. As I have stated, I am engaged in the effort to recover them."

"Now we come to the present situation. Some months ago a member of the aforesaid royal house arrived in this country by way of Japan. He is a distant cousin of the crown, and in a way remotely looked upon as the heir apparent. Later on he is sequestered himself in Canada. Our agents in Europe learned but recently that while he pretends to be loyal to the ruling house he is actually scheming against it. I have been ordered to run him to earth, for there is every reason to believe that the men who secured the treasure have been duped into regarding him as the avowed champion of the crown. Now, Mr. Barnes, without telling you how I have arrived at the conclusion, I am prepared to state that I believe this man to be at Green Fancy, and that in time the loot—to use a harsh word—will be delivered to him there. I am here to get it, one way or another, when that comes to pass."

"What led you to suspect that he is at Green Fancy, Mr. Sprouse?"

"History. It is known that this Mr. Curtis has spent a great deal of time in the country alluded to. As a matter of fact, his son, who lived in London, had rather extensive business interests there. This son was killed in the Balkan war several years ago. It is said that the man I am looking for was a friend of young Curtis, who married a Miss O'Dowd in London—the Honorable Miss O'Dowd, daughter of an Irish peer and sister of the chap you have met at Green Fancy. About six weeks ago a former equerry in the royal household arrived in New York. Through him I learned that the daughter of the gentleman in whose house the senior Mr. Curtis was a frequent guest had been in the United States since some time prior to the beginning of the war. She was visiting friends

in the States and has been unable to return to her own land, for reasons that must be obvious. I may as well confess that her father was, by marriage, an uncle of the late ruler. "Since the invasion and overthrow of her country by the Teutonic allies she has been endeavoring to raise money here for the purpose of equipping and supporting the remnants of the small army that fought so valiantly in defense of the crown. These men, a few thousand only, are at present interned in a neutral country. I leave you to guess what will happen if she succeeds in supplying them with arms and ammunition. Her work is being carried on with the greatest secrecy. To bring the story to a close, I was instructed to keep close watch on the man O'Dowd. I traced him to this place. I was on the point of reporting to my superiors that he was in no way associated with the much-sought-after crown-cousin, and that Green Fancy was as free from taint as the village chapel, when out of a clear sky and almost under my very nose two men were mysteriously done away with at the very gates of the place. The killing of those two men changed the aspect completely. You will certainly agree with me after I have explained to you that the one known as Andrew Roan was no other than the equerry who had undertaken to find the young woman."

Barnes drew a long breath. His mind was made up. He had decided to pool issues with the secret agent, but not until he was convinced that the result of their co-operation would in no way inflict a hardship upon the young woman who had appealed to him for help. He was certain that she was the fair propagandist described by Sprouse.

"And the young woman, what of her? She would, in any case, be held for examination and—"

"My dear sir, I may as well tell you now that she is a loyal subject, and, far from being in bad grace at court, is an object of extreme solicitude to the ambassador. From what I can gather she has disappeared completely. Roan was sent over here for the sole purpose of finding her and inducing her to return with him to Paris."

"And to take the treasure with her, I suppose," said Barnes dryly.

"Naturally."

"Well," began Barnes, introducing a harsh note into his voice, "I should say that if she is guilty of receiving this stolen property she ought to be punished. Jail is the place for her, Mr. Sprouse."

Sprouse put down his coffee cup rather suddenly. A queer pallor came into his face.

"You do not understand the situation. Haven't I made it plain to you that she is innocent of any intent to do wrong?"

"You have said so, Mr. Sprouse, but your idea of wrong and mine may not jibe."

"There cannot be two ways of looking at it, sir," said Sprouse, after a moment. "She could do no wrong."

Whereupon Barnes reached his hand across the table and laid it on Sprouse's. His eyes were dancing.

"That's just what I want to be sure about," he said. "It was my way of finding out your intentions concerning her."

"What do you mean?"

"Come with me to my room," said Barnes, suppressing his excitement. "I think I can tell you where she is—and a great deal more that you ought to know."

In the little room upstairs he told the whole story. The little man listened without so much as a single word of interruption or interrogation. Somewhat breathlessly Barnes came to the end.

"And now, Mr. Sprouse, what do you make of it all?" he inquired.

Sprouse leaned back in his chair, suddenly relaxing. "I am completely at sea," he said, and Barnes looked at him in surprise.

"By Jove, I thought it would all be as clear as day to you. Here is your man and also your woman, and the traveling bag full of—"

"Right you are," interrupted Sprouse. "That is all simple enough. But, my dear Barnes, can you tell me what Mr. Secretary Loeb's real name is? Why has he established himself so close to the Canadian line, and why the mobilization? I refer to his army of hussies."

"He's apparent usually have some sort of a bodyguard, don't they?" Sprouse was staring thoughtfully at the ceiling. When he finally lowered his eyes it was to favor Barnes with a deep, inscrutable smile.

"I dare say the first thing for me to do is to advise the Canadian authorities to keep a sharp lookout along the border."

CHAPTER XII.

The First Wayfarer Accepts an Invitation.

Barnes insisted that the first thing to be considered was the release of Miss Cameron.

"If we can't think of any other way to get her out of this devilish predicament, Sprouse, I shall apply to Washington for help."

"And be laughed at, my friend," said the secret agent. "It is not a matter for the government to meddle in at all."

"Well, something has to be done at once," said Barnes doggedly. "She is depending on me. If you could have seen the light that leaped into her glorious eyes when I—"

"Yes, I know. I've heard she is quite a pretty girl. You needn't—"

"Quite a pretty girl!" exclaimed Barnes. "Why, she is the loveliest thing that God ever created. She has the face of—"

"I am beginning to understand O'Dowd's interest in her, Mr. Barnes. He has probably fallen in love with her with as little difficulty as you have experienced, and almost as expeditiously. He has seen a little more of her than you, but—"

"Don't talk nonsense. I'm not in love with her."

"Can you speak with equal authority for Mr. O'Dowd? He is a very susceptible Irishman, I am told."

"I don't believe he will get much encouragement from her, Mr. Sprouse," said Barnes stiffly.

"If she is as clever as I think she is she will encourage him tremendously. I would if I were in her place. Mr. O'Dowd is only human. He isn't immune."

"I catch the point, Mr. Sprouse," said Barnes, rather gloomily. He did not like to think of the methods that might have to be employed in the subjugation of Mr. O'Dowd. "There is a rather important question I'd like to ask. Is she even remotely eligible to her country's throne?"

"Intensely, yes," said Sprouse. "So remotely that she could marry a chap like O'Dowd without giving much thought to future complications," he ventured.

"She'd be just as safe in marrying O'Dowd as she would in marrying you," was Sprouse's unsatisfactory response. The man's brow was wrinkled in thought. "See here, Mr. Barnes, I am planning a visit to Green Fancy, tonight. How would you like to accompany me?"

"I'd like nothing better," said Barnes, with enthusiasm.

"Will you agree to obey instructions? I can't have you muddling things up, you know."

"The grounds are carefully guarded," said Barnes, after they had discussed the project for some time. "Miss Cameron is constantly under the watchful eye of one or more of the crowd."

"I know. I passed a couple of them last night," said Sprouse calmly. "By the way, don't you think it would be very polite of you to invite the Green Fancy party over here to have an old-fashioned country dinner with you tonight?"

"It would be useless, Mr. Sprouse. They will not come."

"I am perfectly aware of that, but it won't do any harm to ask them, will it?"

Barnes chuckled. "I see. Establishing myself as an innocent bystander, eh?"

"Get O'Dowd on the telephone and ask him if they can come," said Sprouse.

"But there is Jones to consider. The telephone is in his office. What will he think—"

"Jones is all right," said Sprouse briefly. "Come along. You can call up from my room." He grinned slyly. "Such a thing as tapping the wire, you know."

Sprouse had installed a telephone in his room, carrying a wire upstairs from an attachment made in the cellar of the Tavern. He closed the door to his little room on the top floor.

"With the landlord's approval," he explained, pointing to the instrument, "but unknown to the telephone company, you may be sure. Call him up about half past ten. O'Dowd may be up at this unholy hour, but not she. Now I must be off to discuss literature with Mrs. Jim Conley. The hardest part of my job is to keep her from subscribing for a set of Dickens. Conley's house is, not far from Green Fancy. Savvy?"

Barnes, left to his own devices, wandered from taproom to porch, from porch to forge, from forge to taproom, his brain far more active than his legs, his heart as heavy as lead and as light as air by turns. More than once he felt like resorting to a well-known expedient to determine whether he was awake or dreaming. Could all this be real?

Ten minutes later he was in Sprouse's room, calling for Green Fancy over an extension wire that had cost the company nothing and yielded nothing in return. After some delay O'Dowd's mellow voice sang out:

"Hello! How are you this morning?"

"Grievously lonesome," replied Barnes, and wound up a doleful account of himself by imploring O'Dowd to save his life by bringing the entire Green Fancy party over to dinner that night.

O'Dowd was heart-broken. Personally he would go to any extreme to save so valuable a life, but as for the rest of the party, they begged him to say they were sorry to hear of the expected death of so promising a chap and that, while they couldn't come to his party they would be delighted to come to his funeral. In short, it would be impossible for them to accept his kind invitation. The Irishman was so gay and good-humored that Barnes took hope.

"By the way, O'Dowd, I'd like to speak with Miss Cameron if she can come to the telephone."

"Don't be surprised if you are cut off suddenly. The coast is clear for the moment, but—Here, Miss Cameron. Careful now."

Her voice, soft and clear and trembling with eagerness, caressed Barnes' eager ear.

"Mr. O'Dowd will see that no evil befalls me here, but he refuses to help me to get away. I quite understand and appreciate his position. I cannot ask him to go so far as that. Help will have to come from the outside. It will be dangerous—terribly dangerous—"

"You say O'Dowd will not assist you to escape?"

"He urges me to stay here and take my chances. He believes that everything will turn out well for me in the end, but I am frightened. I must get away from this place."

"Then keep your eyes and ears open for the next night or two. Can you tell me where your room is located?"

"It is one flight up; the first of the two windows in my room is the third to the right of the entrance. I am confident that someone is stationed below my windows all night long."

"You still insist that I am not to call on the authorities for help?"

"Yes, yes! That must not even be considered. I have not only myself to consider, Mr. Barnes. I am a very



"Hello! How Are You This Morning?" small alarm in—

"All right. We'll get along without them," he said cheerily. "Afterward we will discuss the importance of atoms."

"And your reward as well, Mr. Barnes," she said. Her voice trailed off into an indistinct murmur. He heard the receiver click on the hook, and after calling "hello" twice, hung up his own with a sigh. Evidently O'Dowd had warned her of the approach of a less considerate person than himself.

To be continued

JAMES D. HERIOT.

Corporal, Company I, 158th Infantry.

Corp. Heriot, who lived near Providence, R. I., was decorated for conspicuous bravery, resulting in his death, at Vaux-andigny, France, October 12, 1918.

Corp. Heriot, with four other soldiers, organized a combat group, and attacked an enemy machine gun nest which had been inflicting heavy casualties on his company. In the advance two of his men were killed, and because of heavy fire, from all sides, the remaining two sought shelter. Unmindful of the hazard attached to his mission, Corp. Heriot, with fixed bayonet, alone charged the machine gun, making his way through the fire for a distance of thirty yards, and forcing the enemy to surrender. During this exploit he received several wounds in the arm, and later in the same day, while charging another nest, he was killed.

DONALD M. CALL.

Second Lieutenant, Company B, Tank Corps.

Lieut. Call was decorated for conspicuous bravery in action near Varennes, France, September 28, 1918. During an operation against enemy machine gun nests west of Varennes, Lieut. Call, then corporal, was in a tank with an officer, when half of the turret was knocked off by a direct artillery hit. Choked by gas from the high-explosive shell, he left the tank and took cover in a shell hole thirty yards away. Seeing that the officer did not follow, and thinking that he might be alive, Corp. Call returned to the tank under intense machine gun and shell fire and carried the officer over a mile under machine gun and sniper fire to safety. Lieut. Call's home is at Larchmont Manor, N. Y.

CHARLES DISALVO.

Private, Company B, 354th Infantry.

Private Disalvo (deceased) was decorated for conspicuous gallantry in action near Remonville, France, November 1, 1918. When the combat group, of which he was a member, had been halted by enemy machine guns, Private Disalvo, alone charged forward. Attacking the nest, he killed one gunner and forced the rest to surrender. His act enabled the group to continue their advance. During the charge on the nest he was so seriously wounded that he died on the field. His widow lives at 3305 Arlington avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

JOHN J. KELLY.

Private, 78th Company, 8th Regiment, U. S. M. C.

Private Kelly was decorated for gallantry in action at Blanc Mont Ridge, France, October 3, 1918. Private Kelly ran through our own barrage 100 yards in advance of the front line and attacked an enemy machine gun nest, killing the gunner with a grenade, shooting another member of the crew with his pistol and returned through the barrage with eight prisoners. Private Kelly's home is at 8149 Kimbark avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Look for the Large Chance.

The opportunity that is bigger than you are cannot help you, no matter how close it comes. To be worth anything, a chance must fit. Instead of simply waiting for your opportunity, grow up to it. Big people do not need to put up with small openings, and little people find it impossible to fill big ones. If you are growing all the time, and fitting yourself for the larger chances, you need not worry for fear they will fail to present themselves.

Took Time to Prepare Work.

The more one reads of the great war the more one must appreciate the fact that Victor Hugo's immortal description of the battle of Waterloo was not written until 1861, or 40 years after it happened, and time had been given for the dust to settle. It was 37 years after Waterloo that Tennyson wrote "Bury the Great Duke With an Empire's Lamentation."

"UN-CHRISTIAN, UN-AMERICAN"

E. F. Albee, President of Keith Circuit, Bars Stunt on "Y" Work in His Theatres

Vaudeville performers in the Keith theatres have received orders from Edward F. Albee, president of the B. F. Keith circuit, prohibiting them from any slurring reference to the work of the Y. M. C. A. overseas.

"Un-American, un-Christianlike and a blot upon the intelligence and upon our gratitude for what the organization has done," is the way in which Mr. Albee stigmatizes criticism of the Y. M. C. A. in a letter addressed by him to A. G. Knebel, associate general secretary of the "Y" War Work Council.

He bases the statements in his letter upon information obtained by himself and the employees of his theatres throughout the country in conversation with thousands of soldiers. Mr. Albee declares that he personally knows "of the high esteem in which the theatrical profession holds the Y. M. C. A. and all kindred institutions that have done so much from the beginning of the war in the foreign countries."

He speaks also of the assistance that actors and artists have so freely rendered and are still rendering to the Association, saying: "The theatrical people, as a whole, have done splendid work, especially the artists, from the beginning of the war, and are still doing it, being active in entertaining the soldiers in the hospitals, at the cantonments, benefits of all kinds given for the relief and aid societies for our homecoming troops."

"The Young Men's Christian Association's devotion, energy and self-sacrifice," Mr. Albee continues, "has been so glorious and of such magnitude that one cannot believe that anyone would consciously criticize its great work, or refer to it in any way excepting in the most laudatory terms. I have read some wonderful letters from artists abroad connected with the Young Men's Christian Association, who deny that there is any condition existing in the workings of that organization which is not of the most liberal and humanitarian kind."

"Praise has been given to the workers of the Y. M. C. A. without stint, and to blame this great organization for the shortcomings of a few, would be un-American, un-Christianlike and a blot upon the intelligence and upon our gratitude for what the organization has done. I have talked with hundreds of soldiers, I might say, through my employees, we have talked with thousands of them, who visit our theaters each week, especially the wounded, to whom we give an entertainment one morning of each week, and we have not, up to the present time, heard one adverse criticism. On the contrary, there has been nothing but unstinted praise for the self-sacrifice and the heroic deeds performed as stretcher bearers and other dangerous volunteer work by those who went abroad in the service of the Young Men's Christian Association."

TELLS STORY OF "IMMORTAL 26TH"

Y. M. C. A. Issues Book of Interesting Facts

"The Immortal Yankee Division" is the name of a combined divisional history, directory and book of statistics of the 26th which the Northeastern department of the Y. M. C. A. headquarters in the Little Building, is distributing with its compliments. The book was compiled with the official cognizance of Maj.-Gen. Edwards, whose picture forms the frontispiece, and Maj. Hyatt, his aide, assisted in preparation of the material, which is official. A feature is "26" reasons why the YD will be remembered forever." A chronological table of "where the division has been" contains a condensed history of the organization. The vital statistics include the successive periods spent by the unit in the front lines, prisoners and material captured, the total casualties suffered, distance gained on different fronts and sectors occupied. A table shows the identity of the various regiments, battalions, trains, companies, batteries, troops and detachments, with local organizations of various state services. There are also a list of battles, the present strength and the citations awarded the division and its subordinate organizations. The front cover bears the words: "The Immortal 26th," with YD insignia, and the back cover announces that one's discharge papers are good for three months' membership in his home town "Y."

Correspondence by the Ton

Paris, February.—Some idea of the number of letters American soldiers write home may be gained from the fact that a single item passed by the Y. M. C. A. Purchasing Department in one month was for 100,000,000 letters, and 100,000,000 envelopes, which are expected to last the soldiers three months.

The Sunflower.

In olden times the name for the sunflower was solsetse or sun-follower. The ancient sunflower, or sun-follower, was the marigold; the plants of the present day are of American origin. It sometimes attains a height of 20 feet. It was introduced into Europe in the middle of the sixteenth century.

The Mercury.
Newport, C. I.
PUBLISHED BY MERCURY PUBLISHING CO.
Office Telephone 131
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Saturday, May 17, 1919

The tax rate in the city of Providence this year will be \$2.15 on a \$100. Providence is ahead of Newport in some things.

It looks as though the overseas dig- rible business would be a complete failure and the sooner the government stops spending money in that direction the better.

Woodrow Wilson will hardly know this country when he comes home. Great changes take place in a year and it looks as though it might be nearly a year of absence.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts has been chosen leader of the next U. S. Senate, a good selection. Lodge is probably the ablest man in public life today. He ought to be the next President.

Next Monday His Mightiness Lord Wilson has deigned to let Congress come together and do business that the country needs. The distinguished peripatetic President does not propose to come home, but will tell them what to do by cable.

The tract selected by the school committee for the new schoolhouse site is within a few rods of the Mid- dletown line. If we are building for Newport pupils it would seem that a site farther in town would seem to be more desirable.

The Germans are doing a large amount of whining but they are not likely to get any better terms from the Allies. Marshal Foch is ready to move at a moment's notice, and if he is given free rein he will soon annihilate the ex-Kaiser's minions. He is ready to reply in the famous language of Gen. Grant, "No terms will be accepted except unconditional sur- render. I propose to move at once on your lines."

General Leonard Wood, now being boomed for President, was born in Winchester, N. H., but has lived most of his life in Massachusetts. He is a direct descendant of Susanna White, whose son, Peregrine, was the first white child born in New England. His boyhood was passed on Cape Cod. Gen. Wood began his medical studies at Harvard the year his great per- sonal friend, the late Theodore Roosevelt, graduated. He was on the medi- cal staff of the Boston City Hospital for about a year and a half. Then he enlisted in the army.

PROPAGANDA DANGERS

A good authority estimates that the German propaganda machine during the war enlisted the active co-opera- tion of 250,000 people in this country. It is now well understood that at the beginning of the war, Germany sent over a force of her most skillful propaganda promoters amply sup- plied with funds. These organized a large body of sympathizers into a machine of great power and insidious influence. They set out to sway pub- lic opinion, coerce legislators, tie up war work plants, destroy crops and war supplies.

What has become of this great army of traitors? Little is now heard of them. Some have been taught a les- son that Germany is not the almighty power they thought. They perhaps realize it is necessary to lie low. But they do not love this Government one bit better than they did in 1914 or 1918. What are they up to?

The country feels very kindly toward the large proportion of Ger- man descended people who were thor- oughly American in their sympathies. But the minority who were actively hostile are still a peril though for the moment considerably cowed.

It would not probably be a prac- tical proposition to deport 250,000 peo- ple. But the government must know pretty well who the leaders are who have organized this great anti-Amer- ican system. Let them be kicked out of the country. Let newspapers that promote anti-American sentiment be suppressed. Let those of doubtful loyalty be required to print their issues entirely in English.

Then let every good American keep his eyes open for the subtle traces of this poison. Let him make it clear to neighbors of doubtful loyalty that if they can't be good Americans, they will never prosper in this country. In such ways as this, it will be possi- ble to break up and practically de- stroy this insidious anti-American or- ganization.

THE WOOD CASE

One of the signs on the political horizon is the growth of interest in Gen. Leonard Wood as a Republican presidential candidate. The con- ventions are still more than a year away. The candidate who looks good today may not be the most available one next year. But it is a good guess that the Democratic administration will have chills and fever over the Wood prospects before the campaign goes along much farther. The Leonard Wood mystery remains

a great big interrogation point written at the end of the war story. It is a question that has got to be answered. Why was Wood sidetracked? Here was the man who had done more than any other, excepting per- haps Roosevelt, to arouse the people to the dangers of unpreparedness. And more than any other he suggest- ed a practical measure to secure a better military position. He originat- ed the grand idea of the Plattsburg camps, which did so much to provide a force of officers capable of leading and training the new army.

This was the one point in which the United States, in the period immedi- ately before the war, did show a vision and foresight. His sagacity, practical wisdom, and leadership set in motion forces that immeasurably improved the military position, and hastened the end of the war. While others talked, Wood acted, he did things, and accomplished a splendid result.

A man who has such gifts of organ- ization and leadership, should either have been placed in command of the army, or should have been one of the principal directors of the war. If the heads of the army believed that Gen. Wood should be set aside into a minor position, they should take the responsibility. If the President and his advisers thought he was a danger- ous man to advance, let them take the blame, and let the people pass on the motives for the act. We believe that the President in sidetracking Gen. Wood has added much to the General's deserved popularity and we hazard little in saying that he will be a strong candidate before the next National Republican Convention.

THE PEACE TREATY

Some soft hearted people think that the peace terms as stated to the Ger- mans at Versailles, are too severe. Yet Germany is much better off to- day than was the Southern Confed- eracy after the Civil War. Today the South is very prosperous. If Ger- many will quit whining, and go to work, accepting her defeat in good faith, she can satisfy all demands of the allies, and regain prosperity be- fore the present generation passes on.

The German people must remember that to attain any prosperity, they have got to obtain the good will of the rest of the world. They will never get that until they make frank confession of the wrongs they have committed, and set to work to atone for them in good faith.

The German people will now be clear of the tremendous burden of their military and naval establish- ment, which cost them an enormous sum. The savings they make on this will be a large item toward ti- work of reparation. They are in a position where they can make their landed and commercial aristocracy pay very heavy taxes out of the enormous profits made during the war. They can collect the bulk of their indemnity from this source alone.

Food will be cheap there, and wages higher than ever before. They can support themselves after they have imported a few materials like cotton and rubber, which their lands fail to produce.

If conditions of misery continue in Germany after this season's crops, it will be because of the follies and evils still existing in unrepentant German nature, not because of harsh terms im- posed by the allies. The suffering which they have brought upon the world is immeasurable, now let them pay what they can to help alleviate a little of it. If they show sincere repentance and sorrow, they will find that human nature is generous.

EDUCATIONAL MILK WEEK IN NEWPORT

May 19 to 24 has been set aside by the Newport County Farm Bureau as Educational Milk Week in Newport. The Dairy Division of the U. S. De- partment of Agriculture is sending Miss Louise G. Holbrook to Newport for that week as the main speaker to encourage greater milk consumption for health's sake. The R. I. State College is sending its dairy specialists and the co-operation of many local parties has been secured to aid in spreading the knowledge that milk is a food, is necessary for the health and growth of children and for the better health of adults.

It is a very painful but little real- ized fact, that there are five million children out of 20 millions in the United States between the ages of 6 and 15 who are undernourished. No better proof of this can be shown than the draft statistics which show that one-third of our boys were "not fit", that they were in very many cases rejected because of some defect re- sulting from malnutrition. Nine cases out of ten it is found that defects from under nourishment are acquired during the growing period of a boy or girl and the above figures concerning children of our present day prove this statement.

The campaign as it is planned for the week of May 19 is entirely educa- tional and the one main thought is to encourage people of Newport to use more milk for the sake of their health and the proper development of their children.

Detects Far-Off Storms.
Using a modified wireless receiving instrument, a French scientist has been able to detect thunder storms more than 300 miles distant.

BLOCK ISLAND

(From our regular correspondent.)

Well Over the Top
As in all previous Liberty Loan campaigns, New Shoreham shot over the top in the Fifth campaign, the quota in this last effort being placed at \$7,000 and the amount subscribed being exactly \$17,000.

This is considered remarkable for a small community with but 1300 in- habitants, the majority of whom pur- sue the fishing industry. These citi- zens have responded unflinchingly to the Nation's call in every branch of service and to the little Isle in the Sea is due much credit for the patri- otic attitude assumed by all in the national crisis just passed.

Mr. Winifred Arnold preached the Mothers' Day sermon at the Center Methodist Church last Sunday morn- ing, the pastor, Rev. Herbert Crosby- ley being away to attend the annual Primitive Methodist Conference at Methuen, Mass., with Mr. Henry Lit- tlefield, the delegate from this church.

Mrs. Leslie H. Dodge, who has been confined to her home the past week with a severe cold, is again able to be about.

Mrs. Earle Lockwood and Miss Lena Lamont, who have been starting in the "Runaway Girl," have completed their tour and have returned to the Island for the summer.

Ollie C. Rose is having his Buick "Bear Cat" overhauled and painted by the Charles Arnold Decorating Co. of Chapel street. Mr. Rose will enter his car in the free-for-all races on Crescent Beach in June. "Speckie" Roes, the demon driver, will be his choice for pilot in this event.

Presented with Pups

Mr. Fred A. Slate, formerly Chief Boatwain's Mate, U. S. N., was pre- sented with two thoroughbred Mum- Strum setter pups on Saturday after- noon by representatives of the Ladies' Mutual Admiration Society in behalf of its members, who in this manner wished to express their appreciation for the valiant and heroic conduct displayed by the recipient in the "Bat- tle (?) of Block Island" last August, at which time the wily Hun was driven from our sandy shores by the S. P. 56, Commander Slate in charge.

Magic Stock Food

Ralph E. Dodge, Councilman and Overseer of the Poor, has been sing- ing the praises of Hi Willis' stock food the past week. Thursday after- noon Mr. Dodge bought a bag of Magic stock food from the emporium of Hi Willis. At six o'clock he fed about a gallon of it to his pet cow, putting her to bed about an hour later. Next morning upon arising he was overwhelmingly surprised to find that the pet cow was the happy mother of twin calves. Upon learning of this, Hiram at once ordered two schooner loads of the same brand of stock food and is still anticipating doing a land office business in the near future.

School Notes

The Ricker medals for improvement in scholarship in the Junior High School for the fourth quarter, (based on the gain shown in the third quarter's work over the second), have been awarded as follows: Gold medal, Adrian Mitchell, '22; Silver medal, Beatrice Thom- as, '20; Bronze medal, Betsey Littlefield, '21; Honorable mention; Phoebe E. Payne, '19. The matter of a prize speaking contest during grad- uation week is being discussed with considerable interest at the High School.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Rowland and family have taken up their residence again on Block Island, after a three- years' stay at Gay Head, Mass.

Indignation Rally

An indignation rally on "Steam- boats" was held at the People's Forum adjoining the village Drug store on Saturday afternoon. "Patrick Henry, Jr." was the orator of the day and the only sad feature of the occasion was the absence of a sympathetic audience. The Indoor "Fisher- men" are endeavoring to arrange a debate on the subject in the near fu- ture and as the Forum tolerates free speech some hot shots are anticipated. "Let the People Rule."

Wedding

Miss Annie P. Sheffield, assistant to the Postmaster at the local postoffice, and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Sheffield, was united in marriage to Mr. Samuel M. Rose, Jr., elder son of Mr. and Mrs. S. Martin Rose, on Wednesday afternoon, May 7th, at Providence, R. I. Mr. Charles Ehr- hardt and Miss Clara Sheffield, a sister of the bride, were the attend- ants. They returned to the Island Monday on the Juliette.

Steamboat News

The steamer New Shoreham, now being overhauled and remodelled at Boston, was inspected by the Block Island interest last Friday and most favorable progress is reported.

Representatives of the Boston in- terests, which will operate the steam- er between Providence, Newport and Block Island, visited the Public Utili- ties Commission Monday in connection with filing passenger and freight rate schedules.

The new company will run the New Shoreham during the months of June, July, August and September, charging low rates for both passengers and freight. The passenger rate to New- port will be 65 cents for round trip, while the round trip to Block Island will be \$1.25.

The company also intends to obtain other smaller vessels which may be chartered, and in this connection let- ters have already been sent to vari- ous organizations, schools and others who might take advantage of such an opportunity. Special excursion rates will be made for chartered boats.

It is the intention of the company to operate the steamer Juliette to New London during the summer months, after extensive alterations are completed.

People coming to Block Island from New York can leave the latter city at 10 a. m. for New London, taking the Juliette at 1.30 p. m. at New London, and arrive at Block Island about 4 p. m. Those returning can leave the Island at 8.30 a. m., via the Juliette and arrive in New London at 11 a. m., connecting with trains for New York at 11.30 a. m. and be in New York by 4 o'clock. This will inaugurate the fastest time ever made between Block Island and the Metropolis. Arrange- ments have already been made with the New York, New Haven Railroad



WEATHER BULLETIN

Washington, D. C., May 17, 1919.

Last bulletin gave forecasts of warm waves to cross continent May 17 to 22 and 22 to 26, storm waves 18 to 23 and 23 to 27, cool waves 19 to 24 and 24 to 28. This period of weather events will bring a warm spell of quiet weather; not much rain. The last storm will be of greater force than the first and will develop severe storms in eastern sections and on Pacific coast. Not much rain. Most rain on Pacific slope and Atlan- tic coast near May 27. Great fall in temperatures will occur following the storm wave to cross continent May 23 to 27.

Next warm wave will reach Van- couver about May 28 and tempera- tures will rise on all the Pacific slope. It will cross crest of Rockies by close of May 29, plains sections 30, meridi- an 90, great lakes, middle Gulf States and Ohio-Tennessee valleys 31, eastern sections June 1, reaching vicinity of New Foundland about June 2.

This will be more severe than the average storms and will include two cold waves in northern sections where the last of the Spring frosts will occur about that time. Rains will increase following this storm.

A great weather event will occur first part of June that will affect cropweather during next five or six months. About middle of June rains will occur that will bring on good cropweather in all the States east of the Rockies and improve cropweather in Canada east of Rockies for June. Forecasts for July are not included in above; only June is included. High temperatures will prevail from June 7 to 26 and crops will progress rapidly. Three principal storms will affect crops east of Rockies near June 1, 14 and 28. Coolest weather will be near June 5 and 30.

General peace is near and with it business will return to its natural channels, but not to low prices. La- bor and agriculture will sure secure better opportunities and before-the- war prices have gone never to return. We are under a new and better system of finance, not so favorable to finan- cial panics and legal robberies as was the old system. The big profiteers continue in business and are yet to be disciplined. The Chicago and New York Boards of Trade, where market prices are manipulated, are the prin- cipal business features to be regu- lated.

Co. regarding time table and adver- tising, etc., and a good season is looked forward to.

Comic Opera

The Community Players under the personal direction of Prof. Webb Clarke, will present Elmer Dodge's screaming comedy, "The Coon Drummer," at the Y. M. C. A. aud- itorium on Saturday evening. This will be the Players' initial produc- tion and judging from the rehearsals it ought to be a huge success. The scenery and lighting effects have been carefully prepared by Charlie Arnold. The cast includes John McDonald, Zeke Ross, Phoebe Fatt, "Tango" Bill Mit- chell and Dwight Dunn, chorus girls, etc. Music was composed by Henry Mott and Frank Tinker and the lyrics are the product of Sam Malool and Dr. Husted.

D. Brainard Day has sold his speed boat, the "Cherries," to Morris Negus, who has taken her through the "Corn Neck" canal into the Harbor Pond.

A GENEROUS GIFT

Headed by a gift of \$750,000, half of the giver's entire fortune, subscrip- tions to the Methodist Centenary poured into the New York Headquar- ters on Thursday. Although the Cen- tenary Drive of the Methodist Epis- copal Church for \$105,000,000 does not begin until tomorrow, May 18, many large advance gifts are recorded from New England and elsewhere. "The church for the first time is at- tempting a really big thing in a big, business-like way. We'll compromise on \$750,000," said the anonymous giver when asked for a million dol- lars for the world program of recon- struction. The donor of this large gift is not a Methodist, but is willing to give half his entire fortune to help carry out the largest program for practical Christianity ever attempted by any church. Other pre-campaign gifts include \$50,000 from Mrs. Gus- tavus F. Swift of Chicago; an anonym- ous gift of \$50,000 from New Eng- land; and three anonymous gifts of \$25,000 each from Baltimore. Presi- dent Chi Shih Chang of China has contributed \$1,000; Premier Chien \$500; and other Chinese officials lesser amounts. The Centenary budget calls for the expenditure of \$7,501,588 in China, of which \$865,620 is to be raised among the Chinese and the balance in the United States.

Weekly Almanac, MAY, 1919

		Sun		Mon		Tues		Wed		Thurs		Fri		Sat	
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	1
17 Sat	5 22	7 02	1 20	10 45	11 02	11 17	5 22	7 02	1 20	10 45	11 02	11 17	5 22	7 02	1 20
18 Sun	5 22	7 02	1 20	10 45	11 02	11 17	5 22	7 02	1 20	10 45	11 02	11 17	5 22	7 02	1 20
19 Mon	5 19	7 04	1 18	10 42	10 59	11 14	5 19	7 04	1 18	10 42	10 59	11 14	5 19	7 04	1 18
20 Tues	5 16	7 07	1 15	10 39	10 56	11 11	5 16	7 07	1 15	10 39	10 56	11 11	5 16	7 07	1 15
21 Wed	5 13	7 10	1 12	10 36	10 53	11 08	5 13	7 10	1 12	10 36	10 53	11 08	5 13	7 10	1 12
22 Thurs	5 10	7 13	1 09	10 33	10 50	11 05	5 10	7 13	1 09	10 33	10 50	11 05	5 10	7 13	1 09
23 Fri	5 07	7 16	1 06	10 30	10 47	11 02	5 07	7 16	1 06	10 30	10 47	11 02	5 07	7 16	1 06

First Quarter, May 6th 7:41 a.m. evening
Full Moon, May 14th 3:01 a.m. evening
Last Quarter, May 22nd 6:02 a.m. evening
New Moon, May 29th 1:01 a.m. morning

Deaths.

In this city, 9th inst., Frederick Barlow Nason.
In this city, 10th inst., Peter G. Bence.
In this city, 11th inst., Captain Tom Shea.
In this city, May 12, at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Michael Walsh, 31 Bach- elor street, George M. Lowell.
In East Greenwich, Rhode Co., Pa., May 10th, 1919, Cora Rowe, formerly of this city.
In Providence, May 14, Ellen Redmond, wife of the late John Masterson.

NEW ENGLAND NEWS IN TABLOID FORM

Items of Interest From All Sections of Yankeeeland

The Central Railroad of Vermont will receive \$335,000 annual compen- sation from the government under a contract signed by Director-General Hines.

Resolutions by Providence (R. I.) City Council protesting against the new schedule of telephone rates have been forwarded to Postmaster-Gen- eral Burleson. The resolutions term the increase excessive.

One hundred and twenty-five chick- ens disappeared overnight from the Beverly (Mass.) estate of Sidney W. Winslow, Jr., of the United Shoe Machinery Company. An effort is being made to trace the thief or thieves.

Angelo Luca of South Boston, who was arrested last February on a charge of having stolen three bales of wool, owned by the government, paid a fine of \$750, imposed by Judge Morton in the Federal Court. Luca, who is a junk dealer, pleaded guilty.

Fire destroyed the shoddy mill owned by John Robinson and operat- ed by Hamilton & Hersey Lowell, Mass., and damaged six dwellings one of them seriously. The total loss is estimated at nearly \$20,000, partly covered by insurance.

On her first trip to Boston since last autumn the steamer San Jose of the United Fruit Co.'s fleet arrived at Long Wharf from Port Limon, Costa Rica, with a cargo of 40,000 bunches of bananas. She also brought in 50 crates of pineapples, the first ship- ment of the season.

The new United States Shipping Board ocean tug Baldcamp, which has been allocated to the Boston Towboat Company, is commanded by Captain Duncan, formerly of the tug Marcell. The Baldcamp is a five- steers ocean tug, 150 feet long, with a 25.7 beam. It will be used to tow coal barges between Boston and Chesapeake Bay.

Harry Presby, Geo. K. Hasellon, and Frank Hasellon, all of Haverhill, Mass., were drowned in Chadwick's Pond when the boat from which they were fishing capsized. James Comeau, 10 years old, clinging to the edge of the boat and was saved by Ralph Taylor who lives near the pond, and who was awakened by the boy's cries for help.

The Massachusetts Civil Service Commission has taken steps to comply with the provisions of the act re- cently signed by Governor Lowell, which requires that the names of war-service men shall be placed at the head of certified civil service lists. The commission plans to move the names of those veterans now on the lists up to their proper places, at the head.

Donaleros, the beautiful estate of the late John L. Sullivan for years heavyweight prize-fighter, at West Abington, Mass., has been sold to George H. Hatch, of Fall, for \$3500. The farm of 75 acres, with the beau- tiful remodelled Irish manse, was sold after a special license to dispose of the property had been issued by Judge L. E. Chamberlain of the prob- ate court.

A rousing welcome was given by Montpelier, (Vt.) citizens to upwards of 200 soldiers and sailors from that city who have seen service. Cap- tain Dowe E. McMath of F Company, 101st Ammunition Train, 28th Divi- sion, marched at the head of the col- on and with him were 100 YD boys. The celebration consisted of a parade, banquet in Armory Hall, a ball and mardi gras in the evening. Among the guests were United States Sena- tor William P. Dillingham and jus- tices of the Supreme Court.

VILLA RECAPTURES PARRALL

Garrison of 260 Liberated After Thel's Surrender.
El Paso, Tex.—According to infor- mation received here from Parral, Francisco Villa retook that town and made prisoners of the garrison of 260 men under Colonel Gomez.

The garrison was outnumbered and made little resistance. Repeating his action when he took Parral on Easter Sunday, Villa freed the prisoners and told them to go to work. Casualties were light on both sides.

SHIP FOOD TO GERMANS.

Steamer Thala, Privately Chartered, Takes Cargo Sent by Relatives.
New York.—The steamer Thala, first privately chartered ship to sail with supplies for Germany since the United States entered the war, will leave here about June 5 with a cargo of food- stuffs contributed by Americans of German birth for their needy relatives in Germany, it has been announced here.

The War Trade Board Issues a Li- cense for the Thala shipment.

Spasmodic Sermon.
When a rich man departs this life without leaving a good will there isn't much peace on earth among the re- maining heirs.

Reason in Their Fall.
Institutions may crumble and gov- ernments fall, but it is only that they may renew a better youth.—George Bancroft.

Optimistic Thought.
Age is venerable in a man—and would be in a woman if she ever be- came old.

Dr. Charlotte Fairbanks of St. John- bury, Vt., has received the distin- guished honor of being made a "cit- izen of France" and receiving from the Mayor of Lunanay a gold medal as an appreciation of her services as surgeon in the medical unit of the American Woman's Hospital in that city.

Guy Potter Benton has resigned as President of the University of Ver- mont, to take effect on July 1. The resignation was a surprise to mem- bers of the faculty, trustees, students and alumni of the institution. Presi- dent Benton, who in April was made educational director of the Army of Occupation in Germany, mailed the resignation because of his appoint- ment to that position.

The annual report of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts shows a net deficit of \$29,652.40 in the operating expenses for the year 1918. President Morris Gray in the report recom- mends the adoption of a policy of broader service, and calls upon the public for wider support, "that the greatest possible value may accrue to the public from the priceless col- lections on exhibition."

New Hampshire people are identi- fying finding substitutes for liquor in these prohibition times. Ernest B. Walker, who conducts a grocery store at Manchester, was arrested. It was found that he had sold 326 bot- tles of Jamaica ginger in eight days. The largest day's business was nine- ty-nine bottles in one day. An ap- peal was taken to the September term of the Superior Court.

Mayor Peters of Boston has an- nounced that owing to unexpected revenue from liquor license amount- ing to \$177,000, he had decided to grant the police and firemen their demand of \$200 increase in pay per man. Until now the mayor has felt that he could not approve an increase of more than \$100. He also an- nounced increases in pay for his ex- ecutive staff totalling \$3575.

Although high enough already to cause a municipal inquiry, rents are going higher. During the next four months Boston will see a general advance in rent rates. This is the Boston real estate dealers and owners answer to Mayor Peters' manifesto against rent-profitting property owners, who are charged with using the present shortage in apartments and tenements as an opportunity to extort exorbitant rents.

The joint convention of the Asso- ciated Industries of Massachusetts and the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce went on record as opposed to government ownership or opera- tion of the railroads, following their conferences at the Copley-Plaza, Bos- ton. In regard to labor differences they urged legislation providing for the settlement by arbitration of dis- putes relating to wages and condi- tions of employment and declared that service should not be interrupted or jeopardized by strikes. They fa- vored relying on the interstate Com- merce Commission to regulate all in- terstate rates and recommended that each State should have the power to regulate its own commutation pas- senger rates. A regional railroad system also advocated.

Haco, the famous parrot owned by Miss M. Louise Jackson of Cam- bridge, Mass., court stenographer, has laid another egg without outside influences, this egg being champion of all, for it is four inches in circum- ference. Just a year ago she laid four eggs. For 21 years the bird has been in solitary captivity, away from its kind. Lizzie, parrot of Norcum- bega Park, last year laid two eggs while in a five-year period of captiv- ity. The park offered a reward of \$500 for any parrot that had a bigger record. Miss Jackson claimed the re- ward on behalf of Haco. She has recently brought a suit to recover this reward. Miss Jackson says that for the last few days Haco has been indolent, sleeping most of the time, tucking her head under her wing and shifting from one foot to the other. Some time later she found her stut- tling around the floor, squawking "Goodmorning!" and there in the cage was an immense egg of a deli- cate pinkish tint.

Boston's famous frigate the Consti- tution, fondly known as "Old Iron- sides" is going to remain in Boston, and furthermore she is likely to be transferred to a snug berth in the Charles River basin, where she may be viewed to better advantage than at her present quarters at the Charlestown Navy Yard. Word to this effect was received in Boston from Assistant Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt. A short time ago it was announced that the Con- stitution, the Constellation and the Hartford, all famous ships of the United States navy's earlier days, were to be removed to Washington for safe keeping. Immediately a protest was started by the Old Ironsides' Association and other historical or- ganizations. Mr. Roosevelt an- nounced in reply that while the two other ships would probably be re- moved to Washington, the Consti- tution would be allowed to remain, but that Congress would be asked for an appropriation to take better care of her. He suggested that the famous ship be moved to the river basin and set in a concrete base, in such man- ner that she would appear to be afloat.

Owners of small lens grinding plants declare they will be forced out of business by the price reduc- tions announced by the American Op- tical Company of Southbridge, Mass. A few places are already closed. George Reno of the Dupont Lockhart Lens Company declares the class of lenses controlled by the American Optical Company are not included in the reductions. Denial is made by Albert B. Wells that the company made its reduction in an effort to eliminate competitors.

VICTORY LOAN OVER THE TOP

"In Entire Country," Says Glass,
"Quota Taken Without Material Assistance of Banks."

FIFTEEN MILLION BUYERS.

"Money Raised Out of Savings," Says
Director Franklin — "Strain on
Banking Resources Avoided."
\$22,500,000,000 Raised.

Washington.—There were more individual subscribers to the fifth Victory Liberty Loan than the total number of buyers of the first and second issues combined. The third and fourth issues, however, exceeded the present in individual subscriptions, the treasury department announced. The figures are as follows:

Number of subscribers to first loan, 4,000,000.
Number of subscribers to second loan, 8,000,000.
Number of subscribers to third loan, 17,000,000.
Number of subscribers to fourth loan, 21,000,000.
Number of subscribers to fifth loan, 15,000,000.

Treasury officials said that the official money total of the loan will not be known before May 26. While no returns were received from the federal reserve banks which would enable the department to estimate the amount of over-subscription, it was stated that it was "heavily over-subscribed." Banks will have until May 20 to get their returns into the federal reserve banks, and the federal reserve banks will have until May 24 to get their reports to the treasury department.

The Federal Reserve Committees which were able to place estimates on the number who subscribed in their various districts reported approximately as follows:

Minneapolis district, 1,000,000; Chicago district, 1,200,000; Cleveland district, 1,500,000; Boston district, 940,000; Philadelphia district, 1,500,000; San Francisco district, 800,000; Kansas City district, 600,000.

The Chicago and New York districts are officially over, but accurate figures are not available.

"Reports from all districts," Secretary Carter Glass said, "indicate that in practically the entire country the quota was taken without material assistance from banks."

Lewis B. Franklin, director of the war loan organization, said:

"The war loan organization has completed its task by bringing to a triumphant conclusion the Victory Liberty Loan. This result could not have been accomplished had not the men and women of this great organization, who responded to the call of their country two years ago, been actuated by the highest motives of patriotism and had they not devoted themselves to this work without thought of self. During this time they have raised approximately \$22,500,000,000 for the winning of the war."

"By bringing about the distribution of this enormous volume of government securities to over twenty million of our people, with the result that the major portion of the bonds and notes issued will eventually be paid for out of the savings, the money has been raised without strain upon our banking resources."

"With the greater part of our war expenses now provided for the country is in condition to resume its normal business activities."

MAY EXPEL HUN WRITERS.

German Correspondent Fakes Story of
Spies in Versailles Hotel.

Paris.—An official note issued says a German correspondent sent to the Neues Wiener Tagblatt a dispatch that the hotel at Versailles where the German delegates are housed is full of spies acting as hotel attendants, and that microphones have been installed in all the rooms.

PITH OF THE VICTORY NEWS

Mr. Bonar Law told the house of commons that the allies had an economic weapon to force Germany to pay the indemnity bill, and newspapers, quoted in a special cable dispatch, think the league covenant made too prominent and should have been placed at the end instead of beginning the treaty.

President Wilson may withdraw his pledge to support the Anglo-Franco-American agreement for French security owing to the opposition of the small nations. The Council of Four has decided on the new Austrian boundaries.

There will be no discussion of the right of the allies to insist on Germany signing the peace treaty substantially as drafted. Mr. Clemenceau tells the head of the German delegation, President Wilson refuses to grant an interview to Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau for a discussion of the 14 points, but he will direct answers to such inquiries as the Germans may make.

Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau has presented a note to Premier Clemenceau saying the peace treaty is unbearable and many of its terms are impossible of fulfillment.

"Jerry" Leahy, famous dog catcher at Taunton, Mass., has a receipted bill for \$1,174.50 for services rendered for dog killing the past year. Mr. Leahy says he killed dogs every day but one last year, and thought no more of it than when he "shooed" intruders from the Taunton short-line dog long since when traffic was heavy.

RAY STANNARD BAKER.

Handled Peace Conference
News of Correspondents.



Ray Stannard Baker, well known magazine writer, who has been giving out to American correspondents the peace conference news in Paris.

NO MYSTERY IN FRENCH ALLIANCE, SAYS WILSON

Pledge to Help Her If Attacked
by Germany Is Supplementary.

Washington.—Secretary Tumulty made public this cablegram from President Wilson regarding the proposed pledge to France:

"Happily there is no mystery or privacy about what I have promised the government here.

"I have promised to propose to the senate a supplement in which we shall agree, subject to the approval of the council of the League of Nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany, thus merely hastening the action to which we should be bound by the covenant of the League of Nations."

The President thus makes it plain that action by the United States under the pledge, if approved by the senate, will be subject to approval by the League of Nations. It also indicates that the pledge is for the purpose of enabling this country to act in case of an emergency.

There is a growing feeling here, however, that the pledge to France will be adopted by the American senate as a supplement to the peace treaty. There is a feeling also that the League of Nations covenant will be adopted by the senate, and that the treaty, the covenant, and the supplementary pledge will stand or fall together.

MILITARY SEIZE DUBLIN LORD MAYOR'S MANSION.

Dublin.—The military authorities have taken possession of Mansion House, the official residence of the lord mayor.

The lord mayor of Dublin is Laurence O'Neill, who has been prominent in the leadership of the Sinn Féin movement. The Mansion House has been used as a meeting place for the Sinn Féin. There have been no recent reports of any unusual situation in Dublin affecting the lord mayor or his official residence.

U. S. MEN QUIT RUSSIA SOON.

Have Done Little Fighting Lately.
Start Away in June.

Archangel.—Tentative arrangements are being made to withdraw American troops from North Russia early in June. These plans have been taken up because of the public announcement of the plans of the United States by Secretary Baker, but no definite orders have as yet been received by the American commander. American troops have not been engaged on a large scale in the past month's fighting.

WAR ORDERS WON'T MERGE.

United Veterans Will Not Join American Legion.

New York.—The United American War Veterans, comprising men who served in the Civil War, Indian campaigns, Spanish-American War, Philippine Insurrection, Boxer rebellion and the European War will not consolidate with the American Legion. It was announced by Warren Fisher, commander in chief.

It was thought they all might merge for economy in administration.

Edward N. Merrill an attorney known throughout Maine was instantly killed by a train at a street crossing at Skowhegan. His little grandson who was walking near him escaped injury. Mr. Merrill was 70 years of age. He was the largest taxpayer of the town and has been a member of both branches of the Legislature.

ALLIES READY TO CROSS RHINE

Armies Will Advance Into Germany
In Case Envoys Reject Peace Treaty.

ORGANIZED DEMONSTRATIONS.

Has Induced Independent Socialists to
Abandon Their Original Policy.
German Protests of Peace
Terms Lost on French.

ALLIES TO ADVANCE IF
TERMS ARE REJECTED.

London.—Reuters, Limited, learns that in the event of Germany not signing the peace treaty, which is regarded as unlikely, all military arrangements have been made for the allied armies to advance in exactly the same way as they would have done had Germany not accepted the armistice terms.

Berlin.—Big demonstrations against the signing of the peace treaty by Germany were held in Berlin, Breslau, Danzig, Koenigsberg, Cassel, Bochum and other places. They were organized by the National People's party.

"If this treaty comes to pass I will bring up my children in hatred," said Deputy Traub, speaking in Berlin. Dr. Gustav Stresemann, People's party leader, spoke in protest against the demand for the surrender of former Emperor William.

The Independent Socialist government of the small state of Gotha declines to abide by the restrictions for a "week of mourning" ordered by the national government. The Gotha government explains that it experiences no "bitter deceptions" through the publication of the peace terms.

Although the Independent Socialists at the outset of the discussion over the peace treaty adopted the standpoint that peace must be signed at all costs, the tremendous pressure of public expression, violent in its protest against the treaty's terms, has led them to reconsider their view.

Herr Mueller, another Independent leader, again assails the old Imperialistic regime, which he declared incurred blood guilt by the invasion of France and Belgium.

Arguing against the prevalent protests, Karl Kautsky, writing in Die Freiheit, says:

"Shall we sign the peace if it is not to be modified, or have we not any other chance? If it were a peace of destruction, a death sentence, as it is called, agreement to it would be suicide. But hard as the conditions are they do not lead to the downfall of the German people, even though they will make life terribly difficult."

"A genuine downfall, a rapid physical downfall, would come, however, if we declined to sign the peace and reverted to a state of war. After a few weeks of fruitless opposition, costing millions and lives, we should be forced to capitulate."

German Protests Amuse French.

Paris.—France is not in a mood to listen to Germany just now, the Journal Des Debats says in concluding an article on the manifestations against the peace treaty by the German government and the German press.

The President of Germany, the editorial says, protests against the peace terms and declares them impossible of acceptance. This attitude will be lost on us. The Germans, as usual, will yield only to force. During the time allowed them to make up their minds they will try to persuade us to conclude peace upon such a basis.

It is comical, indeed, to see at a time like this the Germans seriously proposing to us a version of the League of Nations and plans for the reconstruction of Europe. They should put them all back in the cabinets at Wilhelmstrasse.

WORLD'S NEWS IN CONDENSED FORM

ROME.—By a ministerial decree an eight hour day, with one day off duty weekly, is granted to workers on the Italian railways.

LONDON.—American army headquarters in London will be permanently closed on June 15.

BERN.—Fiel Marshal von Hindenburg has asked for authorization to pass the summer in Switzerland.

DUBLIN, IRELAND.—The Irish-American peace delegation left Ireland for Paris after British bayonets had barred its way to Westport and dispersed a mob waving Sinn Féin flags and the Stars and Stripes.

BERLIN.—Government troops have taken possession of Leipzig and arrested many Spartacist leaders.

NEW YORK.—The Second Federal Reserve District went \$52,783,850 over its \$1,350,000,000 quota for the Victory loan.

WASHINGTON.—William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, declared that Bolshevism meant slavery and that the movement never would obtain a hold on America.

PARIS.—Mr. Wilson in a speech denies that the American people are largely materialistic or dollar worshippers.

The organization of every trade, business and industry of Boston was arranged for at a meeting of the ways and means committee of the Boston committee for the Salvation Army drive. A trade chairman is to be appointed who will in turn appoint sub-chairmen for the drive which opens May 19.

RAYMOND F. CRIST.

Head of the New Bureau
of Citizenship.



Raymond F. Crist, who formerly had charge of the Americanization work in the department of labor, has been made head of the new bureau of citizenship. The bureau plans an extension in the work of teaching American ideals to alien residents.

OUR DEBT TO BRITAIN TOTALS \$35,000,000

This Is Final Balance Figured in
Mutually Incurred War
Expenses.

Washington.—In the final financial accounting between the United States and Great Britain on war expenses our government will owe the British about \$35,000,000 on account of the transportation of troops and supplies across the Atlantic.

Already the War Department's Liquidation Commission, headed by Judge Edwin B. Parker, has worked out an adjustment of all British-American claims involving the purchase of supplies in this country and in England, on the basis of which Great Britain owes the United States \$35,000,000.

As an offset to this British debt to us the charges incident to the transportation of American troops to and from France and certain supplies transported by British ships will aggregate upward of \$70,000,000.

Of the total, \$16,500,000 is on account of Liberty motors and represents about 11 per cent. of the cost of the Liberties and means that Great Britain will retain 11 per cent. of the motors manufactured here.

Final adjustments have not been reached with France and Italy, but rapid progress is being made.

Final figures on the cost of transporting American soldiers in British ships average between \$40 and \$50 per man, representing actual cost and no profit.

CONGRESS WON'T HELP WETS.

Votes Necessary to Repeal
Amendment Lacking.

Washington.—No repeal of the dry federal amendment, and no repeal of the war prohibition law, can possibly muster the necessary votes in Congress, in the opinion of those who have studied the situation. The situation with regard to the comparative strength of the wets and dries in Congress has not materially changed since the dries mustered more than two-thirds majority in each house for submission of the federal amendment. No one seriously doubts that if a vote were taken on the convening of the new Congress the dries could get a two-thirds majority for the federal amendment all over again if they needed it.

CUTICURA HEALS BABY'S RASH

All Over Head. Then On
Body. In Pimples.
Inflamed and Red.

"My little boy broke out with a thick rash all over his head. It continued a few days on his head, and then went down to his little body. It took the form of patches of red pimples. The skin was inflamed and red, and he lost a lot of sleep."

"I started to use Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and the rash gradually healed, till in ten days he was all healed." (Signed) Mrs. Samuel Mass, 75 Thurber Ave., Attleboro, Mass., Sept. 30, 1918.

Keep Your Skin Clear.
Scalp Clean, Hands Soft

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April 17, 1919	April 17, 1918	Increase
Deposits:		
\$10,911,319.14	\$10,523,642.68	\$387,676.46
Surplus:		
1,170,845.74	1,116,930.70	53,915.04

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SUMMARY OF THE TREATY GERMAN MUST ACCEPT

Marks Nation's End as a Military,
Naval and Colonial Power
for All Time.

EX-KAISER TO BE TRIED.

Wilson Pledges Himself to Propose to
Senate a Treaty to Protect France,
Germany Responsible for All Dam-
ages—First Payment 20,000,000,000
Marks.

New York.—An official summary of the peace treaty made public here by the Committee on Public Information says: "In addition to the securities afforded in the treaty of peace the President of the United States has pledged himself to propose to the senate of the United States, and the prime minister of Great Britain has pledged himself to propose to the parliament of Great Britain in engagement, subject to the council of the League of Nations, to come immediately to the assistance of France in case of unprovoked attack by Germany."

Germany, by the terms of the treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in East Prussia, cedes most of Upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territory and political rights outside Europe, as to her own or her allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Slavia, Liberia and Shantung. She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland. Her army is reduced to a hundred thousand men including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts fifty kilometres east of the Rhine razed; all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped.

Allied occupation of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of each of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligation. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone fifty kilometres east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and twelve torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not more than 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Heligoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations and surrender her fourteen submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for six months.

Responsibility for Damage.

Germany accepts full responsibility for damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages, beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks, subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the Reparation Commission. Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleet and by new construction, and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of the devastated regions.

She agrees to return to the 1914 most favored nation tariffs, without discrimination of any sort; to allow allied and associated nationals freedom of transit through her territories, and to accept highly detailed provisions as to pre-war debts, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers and other economic and financial clauses. She also agrees to the trial of the ex-Kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and of other nationals for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

No League Membership Yet.

The League of Nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as operative, and by Germany in principle, but without membership. Similarly an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number of international bodies of different kinds and for different purposes are created, some under the League of Nations and some to execute the peace treaty.

Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar basin till a plebiscite is held fifteen years hence; the high commissioner of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the League, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmedy, Schleswig, and East Prussia. Among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial, and economic commissions, the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Some Problems Left for Solution.

Certain problems are left for solution between the Allied and Associated Powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies, and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

Preamble to Peace Treaty Names Many Nations.

The preamble to the peace treaty names as parties of the one part the United States, the British Empire, France, Italy and Japan, described as the five allied and associated powers, and Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, China, Cuba, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, the Hedjaz, Honduras, Liberia, Nicaragua, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Serbia, Siam, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay, who with the five above are described as the allied and associated powers, and on the other part, Germany.

From the coming into force of the present treaty the state of war will terminate. From the moment and subject to the provisions of this treaty official relations with Germany, and with each of the German States, will be resumed by the allied and associated powers.

League of Nations.—The covenant of the League of Nations constitutes Section 1 of the peace treaty, which places upon the league many specific in addition to its general duties. It may question Germany at any time for a violation of the neutralized zone east of the Rhine as a threat against the world's peace. It will appoint three of the five members of the Saar Commission, oversee its regime, and carry out the plebiscite. It will appoint the High Commissioner of Danzig, guarantee the independence of the free city, and arrange for treaties between Danzig and Germany and Poland.

It will work out the mandatory system to be applied to the former German colonies, and act as a final court in part of the plebiscites of the Belgian-German frontier, and in disputes as to the Kiel Canal, and decide certain of the economic and financial problems. An international conference on labor is to be held in October under its direction, and another on the international control of ports, waterways and railways is foreshadowed.

Membership.—The members of the league will be the signatories of the covenant, and other states invited to accede, who must lodge a declaration of accession without reservation within two months. A new state, dominion or colony may be admitted, provided its admission is agreed by two-thirds of the assembly. A state may withdraw upon giving two years' notice, if it has fulfilled all its international obligations.

Secretariat.

A permanent secretariat will be established at the seat of the League, which will be at Geneva.

The assembly will consist of representatives of the members of the League, and will meet at stated intervals. Voting will be by states. Each member will have one vote and not more than three representatives.

Armaments.

The council will formulate plans for a reduction of armaments for consideration and adoption. These plans will be revised every ten years. Once they are submitted by any party to the dispute which complies with it if a member fails to carry out the award, the council will propose the necessary measures. The council will formulate plans for the establishment of a permanent court of international justice to determine international disputes or to give advisory opinions. Members who do not submit their case to arbitration must accept the jurisdiction of the assembly. If the council, less the parties to the dispute, is unanimously agreed upon the rights of it, the members agree that they will not go to war with any party to the dispute which complies with its recommendations. In case a recommendation is adopted by the assembly no member must exceed the armaments fixed without the concurrence of the council. All members will exchange full information as to armaments and programs, and a permanent commission will advise the council on military and naval questions.

Upon any war, or threat of war, the council will meet to consider what action shall be taken. Members are pledged to submit matters of dispute to arbitration or inquiry and not to resort to war until three months after the award. Members agree to carry out an arbitral award, and not to go to war unless concurred in by all its members represented on the council, and simple majority of the rest, less the parties to the dispute, will have the force of a unanimous recommendation by the council. In either case, if the necessary agreement cannot be secured the members reserve the right to take such action as may be necessary for the maintenance of right and justice. Members resorting to war in disregard of the covenant will immediately be debarred from all intercourse with other members. The council will in such cases consider what military or naval action can be taken by the league collectively for the protection of the covenants and will afford facilities to members co-operating in this enterprise.

Validity of Treaties.

All treaties or international engagements concluded after the institution of the league will be registered with the secretariat and published. The assembly may from time to time advise members to reconsider treaties which have become inapplicable or involve danger to peace. The covenant abrogates all obligations between members inconsistent with its terms, but nothing in it shall affect the validity of international engagement, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe Doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.

The Mandatory System.

The tutelage of nations not yet able to stand by themselves will be entrusted to advanced nations who are best fitted to undertake it.

Amendments to Covenant.

Amendments to the covenant will take effect when ratified by the council and by a majority of the assembly.

Boundaries of Germany.

Germany cedes to France Alsace-Lorraine, 5,000 square miles, to the southwest, and to Belgium two small districts between Luxembourg and Hol-

LONGEST TREATY AND PRODUCT OF 1,000 EXPERTS

Paris.—The treaty of peace between the twenty-seven allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles.

It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words divided into fifteen main sections and represents the combined product of over a thousand experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18. The treaty is printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey except in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

land, totaling 999 square miles. She also cedes to Poland the southeastern tip of Silesia, beyond and including Oppeln, most of Posen and West Prussia, 27,690 square miles of East Prussia being isolated from the main body by a part of Poland. She loses sovereignty over the northeasternmost tip of East Prussia, 40 square miles north of the River Memel, and the internationalized areas about Danzig, 720 square miles, and the basin of the Saar, 733 square miles, between the western border of the Rhineish Palatinate of Bavaria and the southern corner of Luxembourg. The Danzig area consists of the V between the Nogat and Vistula rivers made by the addition of a similar V on the west, including the city of Danzig. The southeastern third of East Prussia and the area between East Prussia and the Vistula north of latitude 53 degrees 8 minutes is to have its nationality determined by popular vote, 5,785 square miles, as is to be the case in part of Silesia, 2,787 square miles.

Belgium.

Germany is to consent to the abrogation of the treaties of 1839, by which Belgium was established as a neutral state, and to agree in advance to any convention with which the Allied and Associated Powers may determine to replace them. She is to recognize the full sovereignty of Belgium over the contested territory of Moresnet and over part of Prussian Moresnet, and to mediate, the inhabitants of which are to be entitled within six months to protest against this change of sovereignty either in whole or in part, the final decision to be reserved to the League of Nations. A commission is to settle the details of the frontier, and various regulations for change of nationality are laid down.

Luxembourg.

Germany renounces her various treaties and conventions with the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, recognizes that it ceased to be a part of the German Zollverein from January 1 last, renounces all right of exploitation of the railroads, adheres to the abrogation of its neutrality, and accepts in advance any international agreement as to it, reached by the Allied and Associated Powers.

Alsace-Lorraine.

After recognition of the moral obligation to repair the wrong done in 1871 by Germany to France and the people of Alsace-Lorraine, the territories ceded to Germany by the treaty of Frankfurt are restored to France with their frontiers as before 1871, to date from the signing of the armistice and to be free of all public debts.

The Saar.

In compensation for the destruction of coal mines in northern France and as payment on account of reparation, Germany cedes to France full ownership of the coal mines of the Saar basin with their subsidiaries, accessories, and facilities; their value will be estimated by the Reparation Commission and credited against that account. The French rights will be governed by German law in force at the armistice, excepting war legislation, France replacing the present owners whom Germany undertakes to indemnify. France will continue to furnish the present proportion of coal for local needs and contribute in just proportion to local taxes. The basin extends from the frontier of Lorraine as re-annexed to France, north as far as Stavelot, including on the west the valley of the Saar as far as Saarholbach and on the east the town of Homburg.

German Austria.

Germany recognizes the total independence of German Austria in the boundaries traced.

Czechoslovakia.

Germany recognizes the entire independence of the Czechoslovak state.

Poland.

Germany cedes to Poland the greater part of upper Silesia, Posen, and the province of West Prussia on the left bank of the Vistula.

East Prussia.

The southern and the eastern frontier of East Prussia is to be fixed by plebiscites.

In each case German troops and authorities will move out within fifteen days of the peace and the territories be placed under an international commission of five members appointed by the five Allied and Associated Powers, with the particular duty of arranging for a free, fair, and secret vote.

Danzig.

Danzig and the district immediately about it are to be constituted into the "free city of Danzig" under the guarantee of the League of Nations.

Denmark.

The frontier between Germany and Denmark will be fixed by the self-determination of the population. Ten days from the peace German troops and authorities shall evacuate the region. The commission shall insure a

free and secret vote in three zones.

Heligoland.

The fortifications, military establishments and harbors of the islands of Heligoland and Dage are to be destroyed under the supervision of the allies by German labor and at Germany's expense. They may not be reconstructed nor any similar fortifications built in the future.

Russia.

Germany agrees to respect as permanent and inalienable the independence of all territories which were part of the former Russian Empire, to accept the abrogation of the Brest-Litovsk and other treaties entered into with the Maximist government of Russia, to recognize the full force of all treaties entered into by the allied and associated powers with states which were a part of the former Russian Empire, and to recognize the frontiers as determined thereon. The allied and associated powers formally reserve the right of Russia to obtain restitution and reparation of the principles of the present treaty period.

German Rights Outside Europe.

Outside Europe Germany renounces all rights, titles, and privileges as to her own or her allies' territories to all the allied and associated powers, and undertakes to accept whatever measures are taken by the five allied powers in relation thereto.

Colonies and Overseas Possessions.

Germany renounces in favor of the allied and associated powers her overseas possessions with all rights and titles therein. All movable and immovable property belonging to the German Empire or to any German state shall pass to the government exercising authority therein. These governments may make whatever provisions seem suitable for the repatriation of German nationals and as to the conditions on which German subjects of European origin shall reside, hold property, or carry on business.

China.

Germany renounces in favor of China all privileges and indemnities resulting from the Boxer protocol of 1901 and all buildings, wharves, and barracks for the munitions of warships, wireless plants, and other public property except diplomatic or consular establishments in the German concessions of Tientsin and Hankow and in other Chinese territory except Kiaochow, and agrees to return to China at her own expense all the astronomical instruments seized in 1900 and 1901. China will, however, take no measures for disposal of German property in the legation quarter at Peking without the consent of the Powers signatory to the Boxer protocol.

Morocco.

Germany renounces all her rights, titles and privileges under the act of Algeiras and the Franco-German agreements of 1900 and 1912 and under all treaties and arrangements with the Sherifian empire.

Egypt.

Germany recognizes the British Protectorate over Egypt declared on December 18, 1914, and renounces, as from August 4, 1914, the capitulation and all the treaties, agreements, etc., concluded by her with Egypt.

Turkey and Bulgaria.

Germany accepts all arrangements which the allied and associated powers may make with Turkey and Bulgaria with reference to any rights, privileges or interests claimed in those countries by Germany or her nationals and not dealt with elsewhere.

Shantung.

Germany cedes to Japan all rights, titles and privileges, notably as to Kiaochow and the railroads, mines and cables acquired by her treaty with China of March 6, 1897, and by other agreements as to Shantung. All German rights to the railroad from Tsingtao to Tsinanfu, including all facilities and mining rights and rights of exploitation, pass equally to Japan, and the cables from Tsingtao to Shanghai and Chefoo, the cables free of all charges. All German state property, movable and immovable, in Kiaochow is acquired by Japan free of all charges.

Military, Naval, and Air.

In order to render possible the initiation of a general limitation of the armaments of all nations, Germany undertakes directly to observe the military, naval, and air clauses, which follow:

Military Forces.

The demobilization of the German army must take place within two months of the peace. Its strength may not exceed 100,000, including 4,000 officers, with not over seven divisions of infantry and three of cavalry, and to be devoted exclusively to maintenance of internal order and control of frontiers. The great German general staff is abolished.

Armaments.

All establishments for the manufacturing, preparation, storage, or design of arms and munitions of war, except those specifically excepted, must be closed within three months of the peace and their personnel dismissed. The exact amount of armament and munitions allowed Germany is laid down in detail tables, all in excess to be surrendered, or rendered useless. The manufacture or importation of asphyxiating, poisonous, or other gasses, and all analogous liquids, is forbidden, as well as the importation of arms, munitions, and war materials. Germany may not manufacture such materials for foreign governments.

Conscription.

Conscription is abolished in Germany. The enlisted personnel must be maintained by voluntary enlistments.

No military schools except those absolutely indispensable for the units allowed shall exist in Germany two months after the peace. No associations, such as societies of discharged soldiers, shooting or touring clubs, educational establishments or universities, may occupy themselves with military matters. All measures of mobilization are forbidden.

Fortresses.

All fortified works, fortresses and

field works situated in German territory within a zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be dismantled within three months. The construction of any new fortifications there is forbidden. The fortified works on the southern and eastern frontiers, however, may remain.

Control.

Inter-allied commissions of control will see to the execution of the provisions, for which a time limit is set, the maximum named being three months. They may establish headquarters at the German seat of government and go to any part of Germany desired.

Naval.

The German navy must be demobilized within a period of two months after the peace. She will be allowed six small battleships, six light cruisers, twelve destroyers, twelve torpedo boats and no submarines, either military or commercial, with a personnel of 15,000 men, including officers, and no reserve force of any character.

All German vessels of war in foreign ports, and the German High Seas Fleet, interned at Scapa Flow, will be surrendered.

Germany is required to sweep up the mines in the North Sea and the Baltic Sea as decided upon by the Allies. All German fortifications in the Baltic defending the passages through the belts must be demolished.

During a period of three months after the peace, German high-power wireless stations, at Nauhen, Hanover, and Berlin will not be permitted to send any messages except for commercial purposes and under supervision of the Allied and Associated Governments, nor may any more be constructed.

Air.

The armed forces of Germany must not include any military or naval air forces except for not over 100 unarmed seaplanes to be retained till October 1 to search for submarine mines; no dirigibles shall be kept. The entire air personnel is to be demobilized within two months, except for 1,000 officers and men retained till October. No aviation grounds or dirigible sheds are to be allowed within 100 kilometers of the Rhine or the eastern or southern frontiers, existing installations within these limits to be destroyed.

Prisoners of War.

The repatriation of German prisoners and interned civilians is to be carried out without delay and at Germany's expense by a commission composed of representatives of the allies and Germany. Germany is to restore all property belonging to allied prisoners. There is to be a reciprocal exchange of information as to dead prisoners and their graves.

Responsibilities.

The Allied and Associated Powers publicly arraign William II, of Hohenzollern, formerly German Emperor, not for an offense against criminal law, but for a supreme offense against international morality and the sanctity of treaties.

The ex-Emperor's surrender is to be requested of Holland and a special tribunal set up composed of one judge from each of the five great powers, with full guarantees of the right of defense. It is to be guided "by the highest motives of international policy with a view to vindicating the solemn obligations of international undertakings and the validity of international morality" and will fix the punishment it feels should be imposed.

Persons accused of having committed acts in violation of the laws and customs of war are to be tried and punished by military tribunals under military law.

Reparation.

The Allied and Associated Governments affirm, and Germany accepts on behalf of herself and her allies, the responsibility for causing all the loss and damage to which the Allied and Associated governments and their nationals have been subjected as a consequence of the war imposed upon them by the aggression of the enemy states.

The total obligation of Germany to pay, as defined in the category of damages, is to be determined and notified to her after a fair hearing and not later than May 1, 1921, by an inter-Allied reparation commission.

As an immediate step towards restoration, Germany shall pay within two years 20,000,000,000 marks in either gold, goods, ships, or other specific forms of payment, with the understanding that certain expenses such as those of the armies of occupation and payments for food and raw materials, may be deducted at the discretion of the allies.

While the grand total of damages assessed against Germany may exceed her ability to pay, she undertakes to make compensation for all damages caused to civilians.

Shipping.

The German government recognizes the right of the allies to the replacement, ton for ton and class for class, of all merchant ships and fishing boats lost or damaged owing to the war, and agrees to cede to the allies all German merchant ships of 1,000 tons gross and upwards; one-half of her ships between 1,000 and 1,000 tons gross, and one-quarter of her steam trawlers and other fishing boats.

Devastated Areas.

Germany undertakes to devote her economic resources directly to the physical restoration of the invaded areas. The Reparation Commission is authorized to require Germany to replace the destroyed articles by the delivery of animals, machinery, etc., existing in Germany, and to manufacture materials required for reconstruction purposes; all with due consideration for Germany's essential domestic requirements.

The German government is also to restore to the French government certain papers taken by the German authorities in 1870, belonging then to Murether, and to restore the French flags taken during the war of 1870 and 1871.

Miscellaneous Treaty Points.

Sections ten to fifteen cover the fol-

TREATY DIVIDED INTO FIFTEEN SECTIONS

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the League of Nations as the first section of the treaty. The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section; European political classes are given in the third; and extra-European political classes in the fourth. Next are the military, naval, and air terms as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves, and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms, and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then comes the aeronautic section, ports, waterways, and railway section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees, and the final clauses.

Lowering points:

For a period of six months Germany shall impose no tariff duties higher than the lowest in force in 1914.

Alfred shipping must enjoy same rights in German ports as German vessels.

Germany undertakes to give the trade of the allied and associated powers adequate safeguards against unfair competition and in particular to suppress the use of false wrappings and markings.

Fire insurance contracts are not considered dissolved by the war even if premiums have not been paid.

The allied and associated powers agree that the properties of religious missions in territories belonging or ceded to them shall continue in their work under the control of the powers, Germany renouncing all claims in their behalf.

Aircraft of the allied and associated powers shall have full liberty of passage and landing over and in German territory.

Germany must grant freedom of transit through her territories by mail, or water to persons, goods, ships, carriages and mails from or to any of the allied or associated powers, without customs or transit duties.

The Elbe, from the junction of the Vltava, the Vltava from Prague, the Oder from Oppa, the Nienmen from Grodno and the Danube from Ulm, are declared international, together with their connections.

The Rhine and the Moselle are placed under the central commission to meet at Strassburg.

Belgium is to be permitted to build a deep draft Rhine-Meuse canal if she so desires within 25 years, in which case Germany must construct the part within her territory on plans drawn by Belgium.

To assure Czechoslovakia access to the sea special rights are given her both north and south. Toward the Adriatic she is permitted to run her own through trains to Trieste and Trieste.

The Kiel canal is to remain free and open to war and merchant ships of all nations at peace with Germany; subjects, goods and ships of all states are to be treated on terms of absolute equality.

Members of the League of Nations agree to establish a permanent organization to promote international adjustment of labor conditions, to consist of an annual international labor conference and an international labor office. The first meeting of the conference will take place in October, 1919, at Washington.

As a guarantee for the execution of the treaty German territory to the west of the Rhine, together with the bridgeheads, will be occupied by allied and associated troops for 15 years.

The treaty is to become effective in all respects for each power on the date of deposition of its ratification.

Mixed.

A certain professor was struggling to make clear the point that both parents have an equal influence upon a child. "For," he said gravely, "a man is as much the son of his father as he is the daughter of his mother!"

One Word Spills All.

Just when a woman begins to be invited out a little by nice people her husband spills all by referring to the laundress as the washerwoman right out where everybody can hear.—Ohio State Journal.

Head Down.

An Indiana paper tells of a woman "with tears coursing down her brow." Imagination can only picture a trapeze performer doing the weep with her other act.—Boston Transcript.

A Little Success.

Don't let a little success turn your head. Remember that there are several billion people in the world who don't even know that you are alive.—Arkansas Thomas Cat.

Darkest Just Before Dawn.

It is just when a man gets down the lowest, and things look the darkest around him, that light breaks in and hope begins to live again.—R. B. L.

Left-Handed.

It has been noticed that parrots usually seize objects with the left claw, and that the lion uses the left paw when striking its prey.

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EFFECTS OF ABSENTEEISM

(From Col. Harvey's Weekly)

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States did well in its action on the President's absence from the country. It called for his immediate return, and, for the immediate convening of Congress to enact legislation which is needed "to safeguard our business and social structure. In asserting that need, there is no exaggeration, and in calling for such action by the President there is no impetuosity. It is the right and it is the duty of American citizens thus to exercise vigilance over their interests, and thus to insist upon the fulfillment of their functions by those who have been appointed to serve the state.

It is not surprising that the need of this demand is keenly felt. When first the President announced his purpose of going abroad, there were serious apprehensions that our national interests would thus be made to suffer, and there were consequent protests against his going. These protests and fears he willfully disregarded, or sought to allay with the pretence that he would be gone for only a short time and that while away he would keep in as close and constant touch with Congress and be as ready at all times to participate in government as though he were in Washington. But that pretence is now seen to have been delusive. He himself confesses that he is out of touch with American affairs and unable to participate in them; and his absence has lengthened from weeks to months, and from months to half a year.

Meantime the vital interests of the nation, including some of those most directly and universally touching the masses of the people, are suffering almost to the point of disaster. They are thus suffering because of his absence and his consequent neglect of them. And they are thus being sacrificed without any compensatory gains in other directions.

This latter is, indeed, the bitterest reflection in the whole case. This nation can endure suffering and the sacrifice of interest when there is some great cause to be served and some worthy end to be attained. It did not demur or complain when it had to endure grave afflictions in the war, for the sake of defending civilization against the Hun and making the world safe for democracy. But it does object to having its vital interests sacrificed for the sake of gratifying personal vanity and ambition, or for the sake of meddling in affairs which are none of our legitimate business.

That they have been and are being thus sacrificed is obvious. The President went abroad and has stayed abroad not in order to transact American business or to safeguard and promote American interests, but chiefly to indulge an insatiable itch for meddling in matters which are quite foreign to us; so foreign that, as Monroe rightly declared, it does not comport with our policy to participate in them. They are matters which we not only have no reason for intruding into, but which we have the strongest of reasons for keeping out of.

To cite a single example: The President's unwarranted, inequitable and utterly illogical and self-stultifying intrusion into the Fiume dispute has done us more damage in international esteem and relationships than we shall be able to repair in as many years as the days in which he did the mischief.

Apart from the gratification of personal vanity, this itch for meddling was—it must have been—the chief motive for the President's extraordinary excursion. It was of course necessary for the United States to be represented at the Peace Conference. There was much American business to be transacted and there were important American interests to be served there. But all the legitimate business we had at the Congress could have been far better attended to by other plenipotentiaries, appointed and accredited in the usual way, with the President and Congress remaining in Washington, to back them up. A man experienced in practical diplomacy can do better than a doctrinaire novice. And confirmed by the Senate is invested with greater authority as the representative of the nation than the President himself when self-appointed against the will of Congress and the nation.

It was an unfortunate and costly feature of the war, that the President made of its tragic necessities an opportunity for enforcing upon the nation various fads which in the absence of such necessities he would probably not have ventured to propose, or which, if he had proposed them, would have been summarily rejected. It is no less unfortunate that he has sought in peace making an occasion not only for further exploitation of fads but also for meddling and for causing, if possible, this nation to meddle in all the affairs of the world.

This utterance of the representatives of the business and social interests of the nation ought to be an effective reminder to the President of his duty. It ought to remind him that while he is a self-selected foreign envoy, and while he has succeeded in being acclaimed by street throngs as a god of peace, he is after all, primarily the President of the United States of America, whose Constitution is sworn to uphold and whose laws he is sworn faithfully to execute.

She—I never helped you to make a fool of yourself.
He—You didn't! Didn't you marry me?

BENJAMIN'S LOVE AFFAIR

Benjamin Dacey fussily adjusted his necktie, craned his neck for a better view of the effect and then, picking up his brush, proceeded to arrange the thin blond hair on his head so that it quite concealed the bald spot.

"There," he muttered somewhat resentfully, tossing the brush aside, "I don't care what Euphemia says, I certainly look as young as that Buddington boy! If I was dark complexioned the difference in age might be more apparent, but as it is—"

Benjamin did not conclude the sentence, his glance in the mirror was sufficient. It implied entire satisfaction with the reflection of his slender, erect figure, his unwrinkled face, his very blue eyes and the youthful arrangement of flaxen hair. His clothes fitted perfectly and were of a most becoming gray; a delicate gray silk necktie completed the picture.

When he entered the dining room his sister Euphemia, a pale, moussy little woman, surveyed him with a startled glance.

"Benjamin Dacey! Do you know you look like a fool?" she demanded acidly.

Benjamin reddened to the edge of his snowy collar and drew out a chair for Euphemia with his customary courtesy. When they were seated opposite one another at the little round table Benjamin laid his napkin across his knee and lifted his light eyebrows at his sister. He waited until the maid had left the room.

"And why, Euphemia, my dear, do I look like a fool?" he enquired, pleasantly.

Euphemia flashed an angry glance at the blond head.

"You've got your hair parted in the middle," she accused.

"So have you," retorted Benjamin, as he ate his soup.

"Just like Willie Buddington," went on Euphemia, forgetting all about her luncheon.

"Yes, and like a thousand other young lads," agreed Benjamin, but his heightened color revealed that he resented the comparison to young Buddington.

"But especially like Willie," pursued Euphemia, relentlessly; "and I know the reason why."

"You have the advantage of me there, my dear, unless your reason happens to coincide with my own. I arranged it thus to cover my bald spot."

"As if anyone couldn't guess that," sniffed Euphemia. "It didn't deceive me for a moment. It wouldn't deceive Annabel Moore, either."

Benjamin crimsoned like a peony, and his clenched hand showed a tendency to thump the table.

"Perhaps I'm not trying to deceive anyone," said Benjamin in a strangled voice, when Nora had come and gone.

"Then why don't you be open and honest about it? Brush your hair back from your forehead and let the world see the bald spot which every one knows is there. I call it masquerading to—"

Benjamin Dacey forgot that he was a gentleman and spoke rudely to his nagging stepsister.

"I will brush my hair as you suggest, Euphemia, provided that you remove undeniably false teeth from your mouth and cease to deceive the world concerning those charms. I will lunch downtown."

While Euphemia watched him in cold and silent anger, Benjamin went into the hall, clapped his new Panama hat on his youthful looking head and went downtown.

Euphemia Fleming was a selfish woman, cold and harsh by nature. Benjamin had been very good to her since the death of his father's second wife, and because he had promised to care for Euphemia, who was quite without means of her own, he had placed her at the head of his modest bachelor household. But the arrangement was not entirely satisfactory to Benjamin, for little by little his stepsister became the mistress of his house—ruled him with a rod of iron, dictated to him when she dared and made home so uncomfortable that he was perforce compelled to seek comfort in his club.

And latterly, since Annabel Moore had come into his life Euphemia had been almost unendurable. She suspected that Benjamin was in love with the lovely girl, who was years younger than herself. But Benjamin was well to do and one could never tell. Euphemia argued to herself, if Annabel seized an opportunity and married Benjamin where would Euphemia Fleming be? Certainly not at the head of the Dacey household, although Benjamin would undoubtedly provide for her.

"I must look out for myself," said Euphemia grimly, as she went upstairs to take her afternoon nap.

About 4 o'clock that same day Miss Euphemia Fleming called upon Miss Annabel Moore. As she paused in the doorway while the maid announced her Euphemia was not at all surprised to witness a little scene shadowed in a mirror that reflected the interior of the adjoining library.

Annabel was standing near the fireplace, and on her knees at her feet was Willie Buddington.

Euphemia smiled. It was going to be easier than she thought. The girl was in love with young Buddington, and Benjamin had never had a chance with the girl.

When she entered the drawing room the scene had magically changed. Willie Buddington was standing dejectedly by while Annabel came forward to greet Euphemia with pleasant cordiality.

After Willie had taken his departure and while Annabel and Euphemia drank tea together, the older woman sought for a way to assure herself that young Buddington had indeed proposed to the girl and that she had accepted.

If Annabel's pensiveness was any indication Euphemia had every reason to believe that Benjamin was safe from an indiscreet marriage, while at the same time her own future was assured. She was positive that Benjamin would never love another. This was his first love affair, and she felt positive that it would be his last.

It happened that Euphemia was right. It was Benjamin Dacey's last love affair.

Annabel blushed and looked conscious when Euphemia praised Willie Buddington; she became intensely embarrassed when Euphemia overstepped the bounds of her slight acquaintance and hinted at a possible romance. Annabel assumed an air of dignity and changed the subject. Euphemia gritted her store teeth and talked about Benjamin.

Annabel did not blush here. On the contrary, she became cold and constrained. Euphemia became nettled and resolved to sting the girl into

some revelation of her attitude toward Benjamin.

"My brother is soon to be married," said Euphemia at last. "But perhaps you have heard." She glanced sharply at the girl over the edge of her teacup.

Annabel started violently and her blue eyes widened.

"Why—yes—I haven't heard," she said, a little breathlessly.

"I shall be very lonely," went on Euphemia, deliberately. "I suppose I shall have to go away and make a home for myself."

"I am sure that Mr. Dacey will not want you to do that," said Annabel, quietly. "He seems very fond of you."

"That is all very well," interrupted Euphemia, harshly, "but when an old man falls in love, he makes a fool of himself and sees nothing save the object of his adoration."

Annabel's eyes flashed.

"I should not describe Mr. Dacey as—old," she said, quietly.

"He is forty-five," argued Euphemia.

"He must seem—like a father to you—almost a grandfather!"

"Hardly," laughed Annabel suddenly. "You must not make me believe that your brother is very aged, Miss Euphemia," she said archly, "for he told me one day that he was five years older than you, and you are not old by any means."

Euphemia bridled and tossed her head. She was secretly pleased.

"Well," she gasped, "but you are a mere child, Miss Annabel."

"A mere child of—thirty," admitted Annabel.

"Thirty! Then—why—Willie Buddington must be years younger than you are!"

Annabel laughed. "He is; ten years younger. You surprised him laying his foolish heart at my feet, Miss Fleming. I will tell you in strict confidence that proposing is merely a habit with Willie. Aunt Celestina says he proposed to her a few weeks before I came, and my aunt tells everyone that she is fifty-seven."

"Please don't breathe a word about Benjamin's engagement until he tells you himself," warned Euphemia as she took her leave a few moments later.

"I won't," promised Annabel.

As soon as Euphemia reached home she went to her room and picked up the telephone from her desk.

She called the number of her brother's office and soon had him on the wire.

"What is it, Euphemia?" he asked, with some concern, for she was not in the habit of invading his business hours.

"Did you know that Annabel Moore was engaged to be married?" asked Euphemia in rather a frightened tone.

"I've heard about it," snapped Benjamin. "Who told you about it, Euphemia?"

"I called on Annabel this afternoon." "The deuce you did. Did she tell you of her own accord, or did you ferret it out?"

"Benjamin Dacey, I refuse to answer until you amend the wording of that question," announced Euphemia, indignantly.

"Pardon me, Euphemia," said Benjamin, testily. "How did Annabel announce her engagement?"

"She didn't announce it," replied Euphemia, triumphantly. "I entered the room and the lucky man was on his knees beside her, so devoted, such a handsome young couple. I always did say that Willie Buddington—what, Benjamin, where are you? entral, why did you cut me off?" chattered Euphemia into the receiver.

"Your party rang off of his own accord," giggled Central, and Euphemia promised to report her for impertinence.

"Well, I'm certain of one thing," sighed Euphemia as she removed her wraps and prepared to sit down for an hour's quiet reading. "Benjamin isn't going to marry Annabel Moore and I guess I'll not be supplanted as mistress of this household."

At that instant the telephone bell rang sharply. Benjamin's voice responded to her. "Hello!"

"That you, Euphemia? Well, prepare to be surprised, then! Annabel Moore is engaged—engaged to me, understand? It happened last night, and I couldn't make head of tail of what you were saying a while ago, so I came to Annabel, and together we straightened it out."

"Now, Euphemia, my dear, this will of course make a change in our plans, but Annabel's aunt needs a companion and housekeeper, and it is a very delightful and pleasant position and she is fond of you, so you can consider that. Or, if you prefer something else, I can settle an income on you. I'm telling you this over the telephone so that you can get used to the idea before I get home. Did I hear you say that you congratulated me?" he ended.

Euphemia hadn't murmured anything of the sort, but she did now with what grace she could muster at short notice.

"And you can add my love to Annabel," said Euphemia, tearfully. "By the way, where is she?"

"Right here—in my arms!" was Benjamin's astonishing reply.

To her own surprise, Euphemia smiled at the notion, and, smiling, something hard melted in her heart, and when she repeated her good wishes there was a strong note of sincerity in her tones.—By H. O. McLachlan.

TRIFLE ROUGH ON BABY

A well known Manchester, N. H., man, who lives in the suburbs, had an addition to his barnyard in the shape of a fine calf of the Jersey breed. A week later there was an arrival in the house, his wife presenting him with a ten-pound daughter. The day after the little girl came the father was stopped downtown by a lady who had known him and his wife all their lives.

Assuming a very impressive air, she said:

"Have you got at your house something for which you have been waiting a long time?"

"I most certainly have," he replied.

"What is it?" the lady asked, almost breathlessly.

"A full-blooded Jersey heifer calf!" he exclaimed.

A NATURAL ERROR

"She is rather thin."

"Who?"

"That girl in the purple gown over yonder."

"Gosh, I thought that was a design in the wall paper."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

WHAT OF THE WHEAT?

Remark has already been made upon the anomaly of the situation in wheat. With a large surplus on hand, and with a crop in prospect about twice as large as the average of a few years ago, farmers are refusing to sell even at the enormous price guaranteed to them by the Government, which is more than twice what they regarded as a bumper price before the war, and the cost of living consequently continues to soar. The circumstances give rise to some pertinent reflections concerning the future.

The stupendous crop now promised is due, obviously, to two major causes. One is the greatly increased acreage, and the other is the exceptionally favorable weather which prevailed during the winter. The former has been the more potent of the two, and is the only one worth considering, seeing that it alone is the work of man and is under his control. The weather may be good again next season, or it may not. We cannot determine it. But it depends upon men to say what the acreage planted shall be, whether large or less than at present.

It is to be assumed that much of the increased acreage is due to the government guarantee of a high price for wheat. It was that which inspired farmers to break up new lands or to discontinue other crops and plant wheat. In that they performed both a selfish and an altruistic act. The increased planting was for their good, since they would get for their wheat what they secured a price twice as great as that in which they formerly rejoiced. But the act was also altruistic, because they knew that the world needed more wheat, at no matter what price.

Now, however, the question arises, what average will be maintained after the government guarantee is abolished, and prices of wheat depend upon the ordinary laws of trade and consequently will fall to about one-half the present figure? It will probably still be profitable to grow wheat, though the incentive to do so will be lessened. It remains to be seen whether farmers generally will make the efforts to raise bumper crops which they have been making under the inspiration of government price-fixing. We must hope that they will do so, for there will be need of all that they can grow, but we shall not be surprised if they do not and if there is a considerable reduction of acreage.

Perhaps it was necessary for the Government thus to fix prices of the chief necessities of life. But it was a regrettable necessity, because the return to normal conditions is certain to be disturbing.

TO RATIFY LEAGUE

(Harvey's Weekly)

Conventions for popular ratification of the Covenant of the League of Nations, it is announced, are to be held in fifteen states of the Central West and East during the next few weeks. It is assumed that these demonstrations will have influence upon Congress when it assembles. We have no doubt that considerable gatherings for that purpose can and will be got together. We ourselves have seen at Podunk Four Corners, under the smoky blaze of a naphtha torch, eighty-four citizens hold spell-bound by the eloquence of Professor Nehemiah J. Skaggs in his exploitation of the surpassing merits of his Marvellous Corn Cure and Sure Death for Bubonic Plague, and have read in the luminous pages of the text of the resolutions of confidence in him which that convention unanimously adopted. Of course it is understood in these ratification conventions there will be no "insects," "pagans," or "pigmy minds," nobody whom Mr. Taft would not trust over night, or whom the President would like to hang upon a gibbet fifty cubits high.

We shall expect also to see the Political-Master-General's department working overtime in sending out franked propaganda in favor of the League of Nations; comprising everything from the original Smuts-Cecil text of the Covenant to the last Sunday sermon of the Rev. Dr. Henry Van Dyke. The precedent has already been set for such use of the mails by Colonel Vignone, under authority of the Secretary of War—who is one of the ablest public officials the President has ever known—and with the approval of the Attorney-General. While the general public has to pay increased rates for the poorest mail service ever known, tons of propaganda stuff may be sent through the mails gratis, at taxpayers' expense. What would an Administration of Fads be without a Political-Master-General?

Sir Josephus still suffers from the obsession that the only thing to do with the German naval vessels is to sink them. It would be, he thinks, "the greatest moral lesson of the war." But what sort of a practical object lesson would it be in economics, in conservation? He admits that the ships are "magnificent craft," but holds that they would not be acceptable for our navy because of the contracted quarters for the crews. We should think that before wasting so many millions of dollars' worth of shipping, it would be advisable to consider the practicability of effecting such alterations as would make them fit for American use. The proposal to sink them is insufferably foolish.

A midsummer session of Congress will not be physically enjoyable in the sub-tropical city of Washington, and the query arises why it may not be held elsewhere. Of course, Washington is the official capital of the nation, and has been designated by law as the place of business of the Federal Government. But if the head of the Executive department is free to transfer his place of business to Paris for months at a time, why should not the Legislative department be privileged to do the same?

"I suppose," said the village deacon to the minister, "that your constant prayer is that you may ever remain poor and humble?"

"Well, not exactly," replied the minister. "I pray that I may remain humble, but my congregation attends to the other part of it."—Indianapolis Star.

Romantic Youth—Oh, darling, don't you wish this beautiful narcissus could speak? I wonder what it would say?

Hortense—"Probably say, 'I'm a daffodil.'"—Siren.

FEDERAL CONTROL OVER TELEPHONES HAS BEEN ABUSED

Cold, Inclusive, Measured Language of Briefs Furnish Facts

USURPATION OF AUTHORITY

War Power Invoked Month After Armistice to Seize Lines and Raise Rates

Washington, May 17.—In the cold, inclusive, measured language of the legal briefs for various states, as these briefs have been filed in the Supreme Court of the United States in the telephone rate controversy, there is contained the severest indictment yet drawn of the course of some of the officials of the government under this administration in the assuming of power which it is charged Congress never gave them and never intended to give them.

The telephone rate controversy now before the Supreme Court, as is well known, arises because a number of states are seeking to enjoin telephone companies from putting into effect higher rates for toll and long distance service. These higher rates have been imposed under the regime of Postmaster-General Burleson, as head of the government's administration of the telephones. Mr. Burleson, who has long advocated government ownership and operation of the telephones, has accompanied government control of them with higher rates for the public to pay, just as the railroad administration has increased freight and passenger rates.

Through all the briefs, filed in the Supreme Court, challenging the power of Mr. Burleson to increase rates on telephone service, there runs the note of strong protest against the federal power being exercised in a way to strike at the powers of the states and to increase charges to states and add to the burdens on the public.

It is significant, too, that such protests are arising without reference to partisanship. It is charged that the attempt is being made under the regime of Mr. Burleson to rob the states of power to regulate their domestic affairs; that Congress never granted the federal government power to increase rates as it has; and that responsible federal officials seem to be forgetting this is a government of law and not of men.

To make the matter worse from the standpoint of the states, the increase was ordered after the armistice was signed and after the President himself said peace had come. As the briefs make plain, there could be no excuse of war necessity; for the war in fact was over more than a month before the increase of rates of which the states are making complaint.

THE SHOE ON THE OTHER FOOT

(From Col. Harvey's Weekly)

The grossness of the President's impropriety in making appeal to European peoples over the heads of their Governments, and in practically endeavoring to incite them to repudiate their Governments and to give allegiance to him or to his policies instead, will be more apparent to many if we imagine the process reversed in the making of appeals to the American people by European rulers over the head of the President and against his policy.

Let us suppose that King Victor Emmanuel, or his Prime Minister, Signor Orlando, should issue an elaborate address intended directly for the citizens of the United States, arguing against the President's League of Nations scheme, warning them that Italy would never assent to it, and practically exhorting them to renounce the leadership of the President and to adopt instead the policies of the Italian Government. It may be difficult to imagine an Italian statesman committing such an offense. It is not difficult to imagine the tempest of wrath which it would arouse in the United States, with the President himself leading the chorus of denunciation.

But why should an American President be privileged to do that which he would deny to an Italian King or Prime Minister; especially if, under the League of Nations, all nations are to be regarded as equals in rights and privileges?

It has long been forbidden by Federal law for an American citizen to enter into correspondence on political topics with the head of a foreign state, and that prohibition has generally been regarded as salutary. Logic and equity would surely seem to require recognition of the reciprocal obligation, that the head of the American state shall not enter into political communication with the citizens of foreign states, either individually or collectively.

The reluctance of the President to have his policies discussed even by his own fellow-citizens has long been conspicuous and notorious. He went to the trouble of cabling from France the prohibition, couched almost in the terms of a decree, against any discussion of the Smuts-Cecil Covenant of the League of Nations, at least until he could get over here and speak first about it, and he and his backers went as far as possible toward making compliance with that demand a test of loyalty. But he did not wait for Signor Orlando and Baron Sonnino to get back to Rome and to let themselves be heard first by the Italian people, before he launched his broadside against them and strove to incite the Italian people to reject their leadership for his own.

We hold no brief with Italy. But we are jealous of the consistency and the honor and the good repute of our own land. John Hay once said that our foreign policy consisted of the Monroe Doctrine and the Golden Rule. Apparently the present Administration does not agree with him. It did its utmost to abolish the Monroe Doctrine, and now likely to be thwarted in that design by a mandate of the American people, it seems inclined to vent its chagrin and spite upon the Golden Rule, by doing to Italy what it would never permit Italy to do to us. For ourselves, we prefer the Monroe Doctrine to Smuts-Cecil internationalism; and we prefer the Golden Rule to the Wilsonian principle of "What's yours is mine and what's mine is my own."

Servant—The landlady said she would like to have the rent when it is convenient.

Roomer—Tell her not to worry, that's when she'll get it.—Philadelphia Record.

Children Cry

FOR FLETCHER'S
CASTORIA

REPUBLICANS TO CONSIDER LEAGUE ON ITS MERITS

Partisanship Will Play No Part in Consideration of Peace Covenant

Criticism Will Be Frank

Washington, May 12.—Efforts to make it appear that Republican Senators are considering the covenant for the League of Nations from a partisan standpoint will fail. The questions involved transcend partisanship. Senate Republicans expect to confer, and take counsel of one another's views, but they say that any notion there will be any attempt to caucuse and bind members to do this or that is without foundation.

A part of the democratic side, too, will rise above partisanship in the consideration of the covenant. On the other hand, certain democratic senators who were just as enthusiastic for the League before it was revised as they are now, will think along political lines only, and abjectly do what ever the administration wants done. They would have voted for it without protection for the Monroe Doctrine just as readily as they will vote for it now.

Enough Senators will study the proposition deeply, and seriously to make it certain the country will hear one of the great debates of this generation when it is discussed. It will be a debate characterized by expostulations of Americanism, which will be worth while.

That the covenant has been improved by the criticisms that were directed against the original instrument by such men as Lodge, Root, Cummins, Borah, Knox, Hiram Johnson, Poindexter, and other prominent Republicans is not seriously disputed by any considerable number of the League supporters in either house of Congress.

Reports that there is anything like a final alignment of the Senate are not well-founded. Comparatively few Senators, save those committed to the covenant from the start, have said how they will vote on the final test. Just what the parliamentary situation will be is not yet plain and cannot be until the text of the peace treaty is given out. It is obvious that there will be great debate and hard controversy over amendments, proposed to the covenant and probably the hardest fight of all will take about the provisions that look to the guarantee of territorial integrity of nations, which means underwriting of the boundary lines of the world as the League maps them out.

FILLED THEM ALL FULL

Old Lord Forglan, the Scotch judge, died in 1727. Dr. Clerk, who attended his Lordship to the last, calling on his patient the day he died, was admitted by the judge's old servant and clerk, David Reed. "How does my lord do?" inquired the doctor. "I hope he's well!" responded the old man, whose voice and manner at once explained his meaning. With tears streaming down his face he conducted Dr. Clerk into a room where there were two dozen bottles of wine underneath the table. Other gentlemen presently arrived, and having partaken of a glass or two of wine while they listened to David's account of his master's last hours, they all arose to depart. "No, no, gentlemen, not so," said the old of the deceased that I should fill you of the deceased that I should fill you a' fou, and I maun fulfill the will o' the dead." Dr. Clerk used to add when relating the story, "And indeed he did fulfill the will of the dead, for before the end o' there was na ane of us able to bite his ain thumb!"

THE VITAL QUESTION

A Chicago business man, with many relatives, some of whom were well-to-do but grasping, recently sought the services of his lawyer to draw up his will. When, after much labor, the document was completed the client asked:

"Have you fixed this thing as I wished it, tight and strong?"

"I have done my best," said the lawyer.

"Well," continued the client, "I want to ask you another thing—not professionally, however. As a friend and man to man,

Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries.

SATURDAY, MAY 17, 1919

In sending matter to this department the following rules must be absolutely observed:

1. Names and dates must be clearly written.
2. The full name and address of the writer must be given.
3. Make all queries as brief as is consistent with clearness.
4. Write on one side of the paper only.
5. In answering queries always give the date of the paper, the number of the query and the signature.
6. Letters addressed to contributors, or to the editor, must be sent in blank stamped envelopes, accompanied by the number of the query and its signature.

NOTES

(Continued)

1666

It is ordered, that from and after the twentieth day of December, now next ensuing, that it shall not be lawful for any Indian or Indians, within this Colony of Rhode Island, under any pretence whatsoever, to keep or cause to be kept, either hog or any other swine, having any apparent cult marks in one or both their ears. And if any hog or hogs, or any other swine shall be found in the custody or possession of any Indian or Indians within this Colony marked as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for any person or persons to take, seize and dispose of the same hog or hogs, or other swine; the one half whereof shall return to the town's treasury in which boundaries it was taken, the other half to the party or parties which shall seize the same or cause it to be seized.

Ordered, that no victualing house or victualler sell liquors without licence from the Magistrate, who also shall give security to keep good order according to the law in that case provided, under the penalty imposed by the law. And that none sell liquors on the first day to English Indians; but shall lose twenty shillings for every such offence, any law, order or allowance to the contrary notwithstanding.

1667

At a special meeting of the General Assembly in July:

The Assembly then declared that William Harris, one of the Assistants, having been guilty of making a route in the town of Providence, and having been the sole cause of the Governor's calling the Assembly at this busy season of the year, that it is just to fine him \$50 in current money, towards defraying the expense of the Assembly. The said Harris was also dismissed from his office of Assistant, and Stephen Arnold appointed in his place.

1668

The report of the Dutch fleet, being on its way for the recovery of New York, occasioned great alarm in the colonies. The General Assembly endeavored to put the Colony in the best posture of defence which their feeble means permitted.

The Assembly order five Beacons to be erected, one on Wonomitonomy hill in Newport, one at Sachunnet, one at Pettaquamscutt (to give notice to Watch Hill), one on the Mill Hill at Portsmouth, and one on Misnauett (sometimes called Zion's) Hill in Providence.

1669

The tract of land called Misquanicut in the Narragansett country, was incorporated by the name of Westerly, being the 5th town in the Colony.

John Clarke was requested to write to the inhabitants of the town of Providence, to persuade them to a peaceable composure of that uncomfortable difference that is between them.

1670

The Assembly taking into consideration the addresses made by Mr. Thomas Terry and Mr. Hugh Williams of Block Island, desiring of the Assembly to order that they that are inhabitants of the said Island may have countenance of this government in attempting and proceeding to make a convenient harbour there, to the increasing fishing designs, which for want of a harbour cannot be comfortably carried on; and farther the Assembly being very well affected to carrying on the said design of fishing, do enact and declare, that the said inhabitants are authorized to use all fitting inducements to accomplish the same, and do very much commend their worthy intentions therein, and will upon all occasions be ready by all acts of favorable countenance to incorporate them therein; and whereas it is hoped several, both of this Colony and others, will contribute to see good a work as to make a harbour in the said Island therefore in order to incorporate such as shall contribute thereto, it is ordered, that for the present and till farther order, that Mr. Caleb Carr and Joseph Torrey, of Newport, be desired and authorized to improve their endeavors in persuading to such contributions and to keep account what and by whom is thereto given, that the money may be improved to the matter intended, and not otherwise imbezelled; provided, that the harbor shall be as free and common to all his Majesty's liege people as any other harbor in this Colony is or shall be from time to time, without any toll or import.

1671

Whereas, Francis Uxton was by the last General Court of Tryalls sentenced to depart this Island and not to return without the leave of two Magistrates, and he the said Uxton, contrary to the said Court of Tryalls sentence, coming into the town of Newport, and publicly walking the streets in the time of the Assembly's sitting, which being taken notice of, and he sent into the Court to answer for his contempt, instead of giving the Assembly satisfaction; he, the said Uxton, upon orders to the Court to depart, as he was going out of the Court, turned back and did publicly in the Court scold the authority in a scornful manner, saying to the Governor, "Your honorable wife," and "I thank your justice," with many other scornful, contemptuous carriages; for which misdemeanor and contempt, the Court do sentence the said Uxton to be forthwith whipped with fifteen stripes.

And also it is ordered, that the said Francis Uxton shall forthwith depart this Colony; and if he shall come to abide in any town of this Colony hereafter, it shall be in the power of any two Magistrates to cause the said Uxton to be severely whipped and sent away.

Whereas, William Thomas, prisoner for burglary, was sentenced to death by the last Court of Tryalls, and he having petitioned this Assembly for remitting the said sentence; this Assembly, after long and very serious debate of the matter, do not see cause to remit any part of the said Court of Tryalls sentence, but do order that the execution of the said Thomas be accordingly performed betwixt the hours of one and four of the clock in the afternoon, on the said day, to wit, the 9th day of this instant June.

It is ordered, that for the future, no person in this Colony shall be elected, chosen or employed in the office of General Sergeant, or Sheriff, unless such a one as can read and write, and be otherwise qualified, according to former laws.

1672

Voted, whereas sundry persons of the town of Stonington, in the jurisdiction of Connecticut Colony, have of late in a most riotous, rebellious and tumultuous manner made intrusions upon the town of Westerly, in this His Majesty's Colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, &c., and have knocked down, carried away, and under pretence of authority derived from his Majesty, have imprisoned and sentenced several persons of the town, to the great affrighting and disquieting of the rest; and whereas, upon notice given unto the Governor and government of the said Connecticut Colony, instead of bringing the said offenders, or at least the ringleaders of such riotous and rebellious practices to receive suitable recompense for such heinous offences by them committed against our Sovereign Lord the King, and his loyal subjects of that place, or to deliver them up to this jurisdiction, where the offence was committed, in order to receive by their hand condign punishment for the same, have countenanced and encouraged the aforesaid offenders alledging that they had patent right to exercise jurisdiction over those parts and over all the Narragansett country besides; which yett are soe plainly exprest in his majesties gracious grant given unto us.

Forasmuch as the inhabitants of Block Island expressed in their paper, have presented their request to have granted and enacted by this Assembly that they may have liberty of a town and like liberties with other towns in this Colony, and their reasons showed of their said request of a township and the said called Shoreham.

It is hereby enacted, that the Governor, or in his absence, the Deputy Governor, and all the Assistants on this Island, if the Dutch or any other public enemy shall in open hostility against the King, assault it or fall upon his subjects here; then all of them, if able and in health, or soe many of them as shall be able and be in health, shall in all such time or times of danger be with or as neere as may be convenient to the said eldest Captaine in Chief, to give to him speciall and perticular direction as the danger shall then occasion, for the safety of the whole; and the Governor, or Deputy Governor, and all the Assistants on the Island that shall be able, shall with the first information, alarm, or knowledge of the approach or invasion of the said enemy or any other as such, afore said, shall come together and be ready in the then most convenient place to consult and agree how for the best safety and best loyalty to answer any summons such said enemy may send to them; and according thereto, answer shall be returned to the enemy, and not without their consent nor contrary to their directions or order, shall Captaine or Chief Captaine, nor Captaine nor other officers nor soldiers, nor all nor any without the consent of the Governor, or in his absence, the Deputy Governor, and all the Assistants on this Island, or soe many of them as can come together, beinge able and not disabled by sickness, lameness or being in any incapacity whatsoever, and cannot be ready then and there at such place, when soe they are able and are there shall have, and have hereby full authority to consult with the said Chief Captaine and Captains and Lieutenants, and Ensignes, and any other knowinge, discrete men in such matters, what answer shall be returned in answer to any such summons, that may unhappily be sent from the enemy.

It is enacted, that all officers and people be diligent that all former laws against selling liquors to the Indians and the punishment and penalties appointed for those that do soe, and for the Indians for being drunk. Any English man or men inhabiting in this Colony, shall if they can, cause every such Indian soe drunk or hange liquor, for to be brought before a magistrate; and every Indian soe guilty, besides the punishment and penalty by any former law provided therefor shall be indebted one week's worke, or six shillings to him or they that cause he or she soe guilty to be brought before a Magistrate; and in case the Indians will not inform the Magistrate of whom he had the liquors, therefore he doth forfeit twenty shillings; and in case he inform, that he had it of another Indian, that Indian soe soone as it can be, shall be apprehended, and if it be proved or confessed, he doth therefore forfeit twenty shillings; and for all such forfeitures by Indians, they to be imprisoned till payment or security soe to doe, or soe to stand a tryall by a jury according to law. Therefore, by his Majesty's authority it is enacted, that on the first dayes of the week whoever he be that doth lett any have any drink, that he or any other is drunk thereby, besides all soe drunk they shall forfeit six shillings; and for everyone that entertains in gameinge or tippling upon the first day of the week, he shall forfeit six shillings; and by his Majesty's authority thereby enacted, that to prevent any such misdemeanours, if any are soe guilty to discover them that every first day of the week in every town in this Colony there shall be a Constable watch.

The tryalls of Indians shall be by six Englishmen and six Indians.

MIDDLETOWN

From our Regular Correspondent)

Mr. and Mrs. John Nicholson have been visiting Mrs. Phoebe Smith of Salem, Mass.

It was State Officers' night at Aquidneck Grange at the last meeting. Among those present were State Master Sayles D. Steere of Chepachet, State Lecturer Philip H. Waffels of Kingsland, State Chaplain Henry S. Turner of Greenville, State Secretary Mrs. Clara L. Chase of Middletown, State Gate Keeper Arthur A. Sherman of Portsmouth, State Ceres Mrs. Sayles D. Steere of Chepachet, State Pomona Mrs. Henry Turner of Greenville, Joseph A. Peckham of Middletown, a member of the Executive committee of the State Grange, Jesse I. Durfee, Worthy Master of Newport County Pomona Grange, was also among the guests. Worthy Master Clifford B. Ward conducted the meeting. The Lecturer, Mrs. J. A. Peckham, presented a pleasing program, assisted by Mrs. Philip Caswell Mrs. Fred P. Webber, Miss Florence Plummer, Mrs. John H. Peckham and Mr. Lewis Plummer. The Lecturer also announced that the play entitled "A Change of Heart" will be given by the unmarried members at the next meeting, this entertainment being in competition with the married members. Several of the visiting State officers spoke briefly. Light refreshments were served by the feast committee, Miss Helen Stoddard and Mrs. Robert Smith.

Mr. Jesse LeValley has made improvements to the Slocum house on Berkeley avenue and has leased it to Mr. and Mrs. Forest Rego of Newport. Mrs. Rego was Miss Mary Dutra of this town.

Mrs. Mary W. Lawton is visiting relatives in Connecticut.

Mr. and Mrs. George M. Towle have been entertaining Mr. and Mrs. George T. Towle of Dayton, Ohio, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Towle and family of New York.

Although the unpleasant weather interfered with the supper at the Holy Cross Guild House, there was a good attendance, and a fine supper was served. Mrs. Clarence Thurston, president of the Holy Cross Guild, was in charge of the supper. She was assisted by Mrs. Henry I. Chase, Mrs. Newton Dennis, Miss Emma R. Chase, Mrs. John Spooner, Mrs. C. Fred White, Mrs. Willard B. Chase and Mrs. George W. Thurston. The young people of the church acted as waiters.

Mrs. Howard G. Peckham entertained the Paradise Club at the closing meeting of the year. The president, Mrs. Harry E. Peckham, arranged a short program which was much enjoyed. The White Elephant party, which has been so much enjoyed before, was repeated. Refreshments were served. About 30, including the families of the members, were present. The Club plans to resume its meetings in October.

One of the heavy milk trucks met with an accident at the foot of Honeymann Hill recently, when it skidded and turned over on its side in the gutter. Very little milk was lost, but the machine stayed there several hours before it was righted.

The Berkeley School was closed on Wednesday to enable the teachers to visit schools.

Mr. Russell Morgan Peckham, who was injured in an automobile accident recently, is now able to drive his car again.

Mrs. Hughes, who has been visiting her son, Rev. I. Harding Hughes, left Tuesday for her home in Halifax, North Carolina. She will spend a few days in Washington, D. C., while on the trip.

At the Berkeley Memorial Church on Sunday last Bishop James DeWolf Perry confirmed a class of 23 candidates, 18 being young men from St. George's School. The Bishop delivered a splendid address it being directed principally to the confirmation class.

Rev. Mr. Manning of the Methodist Church has announced the following unit leaders for the Centenary canvass: No. 1 Mrs. Stephen B. Congdon; No. 2 Mrs. Edward E. Peckham; No. 3 Mrs. Julia Brown; No. 4 William L. Brown; No. 5 Isaac Peabody; No. 6 Mrs. Harold Peckham; No. 7 Mrs. Arthur W. Chase.

The monthly meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions of St. Mary's parish met at Holy Cross Guild House on Wednesday afternoon, when Rev. Emory H. Porter, D. D., gave an address.

The St. Columba's Guild met at the Parish House Friday afternoon. Supper was served under the direction of Mrs. Howard G. Peckham. In the evening the ladies sewed for the Red Cross.

Rev. Henry Russell Talbot, who has recently returned from duty overseas, is to be the speaker at the Berkeley Memorial Church on Sunday morning. Rev. Mr. Talbot has been acting as a Chaplain, having been on the staff of Major General Hoard. He was with the First Division of Engineers and with the Seventh Army Corps. He has had remarkable experiences and is recognized as being a most valuable man in the service.

Spiritual Princes.

There were Christians in Treves as early as the second century, and it had a bishop as early as 314. The archbishops of Treves became one of the leading spiritual princes of the early German empire. The Treves of today is a rich and active city of possibly 75,000 souls, a show city, a shrine city, and one in which the Yankee tourists should find much to interest them.

French "Immortals."

The French academy is the oldest of five academies constituting the Institute of France, having been founded in 1635. It is composed of 40 members, elected for life and known as the "Forty Immortals." They rank as the leading Frenchmen of their time in literature. Their judgment and decisions in all disputed literary matters are final.

Letter Boxes in the Heights.

In the Alps there is one letter box at an elevation of nearly 10,000 feet above the sea level from which there are collections four times a day. There are several letter receptacles at an elevation of between 6,000 and 7,000 feet.

PROBATE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT

May 15th, 1919.

Estate of John F. Easton

AN INSTRUMENT in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of JOHN F. EASTON, late of the town of Newport, deceased, is presented for probate, and the same is received and referred to the second day of June next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court of the City of Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

5-11

Probate Court of the City of Newport, May 15th, 1919.

Estate of Thomas Shea

REQUEST in writing is made by Catherine Shea, wife of said Newport, widow of THOMAS SHEA, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that John H. Nolan, of said Newport, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the second day of the Probate Court Room in said Newport for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

5-17

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, May 6, 1919.

Estate of Richard A. Dodge

A COMMUNICATION in writing is made by Richard A. Dodge, a minor over the age of fourteen years, son of Richard A. Dodge and Susie Hall Dodge, informing the Court that he has made choice of Harold L. Madison of Providence as guardian of his person and estate, and requesting the Court to approve said choice, and the same is received and referred to the second day of June, at two o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

EDWARD F. CHAMPLIN, Clerk.

5-17

ADMINISTRATION NOTICE

May 17, 1919.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Executrix of the last will and testament of LAURA M. ROSE, late of the town of New Shoreham, deceased, which will has been admitted to probate by the Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, hereby gives notice that she has accepted said trust and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

MARY A. CLARKE, Executrix.

5-17

Probate Court of the City of Newport, May 1st, 1919.

Estate of Robert A. Shea

MARY A. SHEA, Guardian of the estate of Robert A. Shea, minor, of said Newport, presents her petition in writing, representing that said minor is seized and possessed of certain Real Estate, situated in said Newport, being a one-third part of an undivided one-seventh interest, subject to a widow's right of dower, in and to all that certain lot or parcel of land in said City of Newport, with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows: Northeastly by Hope street; Southwestly by land now or formerly of Margaret T. Fullerton; and Northwestly by land now or formerly of Clark Burdick; and praying for reasons therein stated, that she may be authorized and empowered to sell said minor's interest in said Real Estate at public auction or private sale, for the purpose of paying the debts of said minor; for the support of said minor, and for the purpose of making a better and more advantageous investment of the proceeds of such sale; and said petition is received and referred to the Nineteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

5-3

Probate Court of the City of Newport, May 1st, 1919.

Estate of Robert A. Shea and Francis T. Shea

MARY A. SHEA, Guardian of the persons and estate of Robert A. Shea, minor, of said Newport, presents her petition in writing, representing that said minors are seized and possessed of certain Real Estate, situated in said Newport, being a one-third part of an undivided one-seventh interest, subject to a widow's right of dower, in and to all that certain lot or parcel of land in said City of Newport, with the buildings and improvements thereon, bounded and described as follows: Northeastly by Hope street; Southwestly by land now or formerly of Margaret T. Fullerton; and Northwestly by land now or formerly of Clark Burdick; and praying for reasons therein stated, that she may be authorized and empowered to sell said minors' interest in said Real Estate at public auction or private sale, for the purpose of paying the debts of said minors, for the support of said minors, and for the purpose of making a better and more advantageous investment of the proceeds of such sale; and said petition is received and referred to the Nineteenth day of May next, at ten o'clock a. m., at the Probate Court Room in said Newport, for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

5-3

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport, May 3rd, 1919.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of ROBERT A. SHEA and FRANCIS T. SHEA, minors, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said wards are notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

MARY A. SHEA.

5-3

Mortgagee's Sale

BY VIRTUE of a power of sale contained in a certain mortgage deed given by Silas W. Mott (Mary L. Mott joining therein in release of dower), to Giles P. Dunn, Jr., of the town of Newport, Rhode Island, dated the 19th day of February, 1905, and recorded in Book No. 3, page 371 of the Mortgage Records of New Shoreham, R. I., the condition of the said mortgage having been broken, the undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said sale of the premises, the following described parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situated in said City of Newport, and bounded: Northeastly by Narragansett avenue one hundred and fifty feet; Easterly on land belonging to the City of Newport whereon stands the Carey School one hundred and nineteen feet; Southwesterly by land of Murphy and others one hundred and fifty feet; and Westerly on land of O'Hanley one hundred and nineteen feet, and the undersigned hereby gives notice of his intention to bid at said property at such sale or any adjournment thereof.

FRANK F. NOLAN, Assignee of the Mortgage.

5-3-4w

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FRANK F. NOLAN, Assignee of the Mortgage.

4-25-4t

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

Newport, April 6th, 1919.

THE UNDERSIGNED hereby gives notice that she has been appointed by the Probate Court of the City of Newport, Guardian of the person and estate of JOHN JAMES SHEA, minor, of said Newport, and has given bond according to law.

All persons having claims against said ward are hereby notified to file the same in the office of the clerk of said Court within six months from the date of the first advertisement hereof.

MARY SHEA.

4-5

GUARDIAN'S NOTICE

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MARY SHEA.

4-5

Animals and Toes.

No living representative of the animal kingdom has more than five toes, digits or claws to each foot, hand or limb. The horse is the type of the one-toed creature, the camel of the two-toed, the rhinoceros of the three-toed, and the hippopotamus of the four-toed, and the elephant and hundreds of other animals of the five-toed.

PROBATE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT

May 15th, 1919.

Estate of John F. Easton

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DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

5-11

Probate Court of the City of Newport, May 15th, 1919.

Estate of Thomas Shea

REQUEST in writing is made by Catherine Shea, wife of said Newport, widow of THOMAS SHEA, late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, that John H. Nolan, of said Newport, or some other suitable person, may be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased; and said request is received and referred to the second day of the Probate Court Room in said Newport for consideration, and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week, in the Newport Mercury.

DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

5-17

Probate Court of the Town of New Shoreham, May 6, 1919.

Estate of Richard A. Dodge

A COMMUNICATION in writing is made by Richard A. Dodge, a minor over the age of fourteen years, son of Richard A. Dodge and Susie Hall Dodge, informing the Court that he has made choice of Harold L. Madison of Providence as guardian of his person and estate, and requesting the Court to approve said choice, and the same is received and referred to the second day of June, at two o'clock p. m., at the Probate Court Room in said New Shoreham, for consideration; and it is ordered that notice thereof be published for fourteen days, once a week in the Newport Mercury.

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DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Probate Clerk.

5-3

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5-3-4w

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FRANK F. NOLAN, Assignee of the Mortgage.

4-25-4t

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MARY SHEA.

4-5

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MARY SHEA.

4-5

PROBATE COURT OF THE CITY OF NEWPORT

May 15th, 1919.

Estate of John F. Easton

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DUNCAN A. HAZARD, Clerk.

5-11

Probate Court of the City